

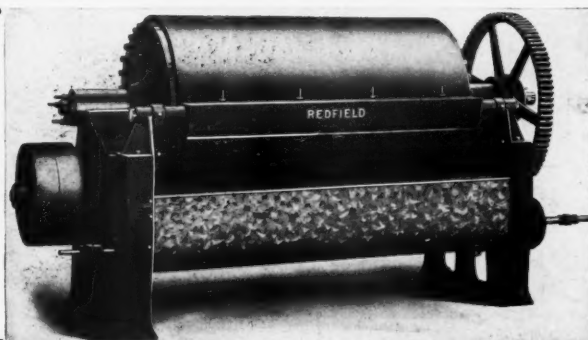
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

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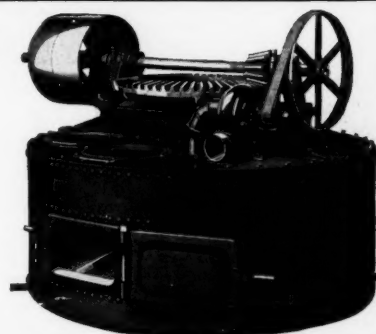
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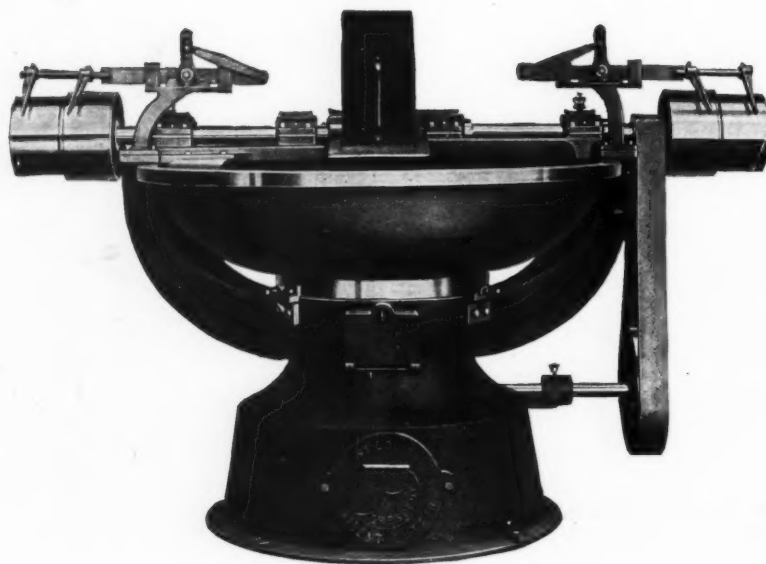
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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

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No. 9.

Another Hearing on Packer Legislation

Hearings began this week before the House Agriculture Committee at Washington on the Anderson bill for regulation of the meat and livestock industries. The Anderson measure was similar to the old Kenyon and Kendrick bills, providing for licensing of all meat packers, etc., and regulation under the Secretary of Agriculture.

At the hearing Congressman Anderson announced that he now favored the revised Kenyon idea of a livestock commission of three to regulate the industry, instead of a single official. He also declared that the Palmer agreement with certain large packers did not in his opinion remove the necessity for such legislation. This statement was elicited by a remark by Chairman Haugen that the hearing was for the purpose of deciding whether such additional legislation was necessary.

Congressman Rainey of Illinois protested against holding this hearing, on the ground that it was unnecessary, five separate hearings having been held since 1916, with ample evidence resulting on which to base decision. The committee voted 10 to 3 to hold the hearings, however.

Nineteen Illinois men testified before the Senate Agricultural Committee concerning the Kenyon and Kendrick bills to license and restrict business, according to a summary of the testimony issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers in connection with the hearings on the Anderson bill.

The summary now published for the first time shows that one hundred and ninety-five persons appeared before the Senate committee. Of these, only about twelve criticized the packers, and even of these twelve some were opposed to licensing the packing industry.

Farmers, or producers, were represented more numerous than any other group. Eighty-two were present. There were twenty-one of the so-called smaller packers, a good number of wholesalers, as well as representatives of civic and trade organizations, manufacturers, commission men, cannerymen, editors and others.

In issuing the testimony, as commentary on the Anderson bill, the Institute of American Meat Packers made the following statement:

"The Anderson bill is exactly the same as the Kenyon bill, except that it is a House measure. In the Senate the original

Kenyon bill has been modified somewhat, but it provides a system of voluntary registration which tends to establish a precedent for licensing and restricting business in a way that is un-American in principle and uneconomic in operation.

"It creates three temporary political appointees, chosen without regard to their industrial or agricultural qualifications. Under the system of voluntary registration proposed, these commissioners receive wide powers to make rules and regulations and to limit severely the operation of private businesses. The right of appeal to the courts is limited.

"It is possible for the commission, by prohibiting certain registered private business from engaging in particular fields, to create or perpetuate monopolization of those fields by companies now occupying them. The bill is a step toward paternalism."

Canada Plans Anti-Packer Legislation

Toronto, Can., Feb. 25.

The Farmers' Government of the province of Ontario, which opens its first session of the provincial parliament next month, promises to have legislation ready which will have a far-reaching effect on the packing industry in Canada.

The first move the new provincial cabinet purposes is to present a full report into packers' profits during the past ten years.

This is to be followed by a bill to be introduced by Hon. W. E. Raney, asking the local parliament for power to purchase the Union Stock Yards at Toronto and hand it over to the farmers as a provincially-owned and operated yards. Whether or not the province could embark on this enterprise at present is doubtful, but Ontario's premier has made it known that sooner or later the stock yards must be publicly owned.

T. S. Lundy, K. C., has completed his third report for the Government into the packing situation in Ontario, and some of its recommendations will be to place a further curb on the methods of buying livestock as well as disposing of the manufactured product to the Canadian consumer.

"Packers Insurance" on Livestock Abolished.

The "packers insurance," amounting to

PACKERS PRAISED BY PALMER AID.

A statement has been given out by Assistant U. S. Attorney General John A. Atwood in explanation of the agreement between his office and certain packers for a court decree covering certain features of their business. Mr. Atwood is quoted as saying:

"Attorney General Palmer was inspired to submit the decree excluding the packers from the vast variety of businesses they formerly engaged in, and in many instances controlled, through no animosity against the packers themselves. It is but the truth to say the packers have shown a spirit of concession and co-operation that has been highly gratifying. They appreciate that concessions must be made to remove all ground for criticism, some of which was just and some of which was the result of prejudice."

The formal court decree was filed in Washington on February 27. Particulars will be found on page 18.

one-half of one per cent on all livestock sold through stock yards, is to be abolished on and after April 1 of the present year, according to an order issued by the Supervisor of Livestock Yards for Canada. This tax came into force shortly after the Government adopted compulsory inspection of meats at abattoirs, and many thousands of dollars have been collected on cattle which never reached the abattoirs in Canada, as the tax was imposed on stockers and feeders as well as butcher cattle, and in many cases cattle passing through the yards paid the tax twice, according to the Government official.

Commenting on the order to the representative of The National Provisioner, T. S. McLean, secretary-treasurer of the Harris Abattoir Co., said that the order had been made without consulting the packers, and that in his opinion it was neither fair nor wise.

"The insurance tax has been a bone of contention between packers and breeders for several years, and at a meeting to discuss the question, held in Ottawa about 18 months ago, the packers had undertaken to collect data and tabulate figures showing the loss to the packers in cattle condemned and the amount collected by the tax."

(Continued on page 34.)

To Form Edible Oil Millers' Association

The Edible Oil Millers' Association of America is the proposed title of the reorganization of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, which it is expected will include all edible oil interests in the United States, both milling and trading, domestic and export and import. The reorganization committee appointed by President J. H. DuBose of the Inter State Association met recently and formulated its report, which is given herewith. This report will be acted on at the approaching convention of the association, and without doubt will be adopted.

The enlarged organization is to be formed somewhat on the lines of the Institute of American Meat Packers and similar bodies in big industries, the modern idea of efficiency and co-operation both inside and outside the organization predominating. The objects of the Edible Oil Millers' Association of America are stated in the proposed constitution as follows:

(a) To secure co-operation among the Edible Oil Millers of America in lawfully furthering and protecting the interests and general welfare of the industry.

(b) To afford a means of co-operation with the Federal and State governments in all matters of general concern to the industry.

(c) To promote and foster domestic and foreign trade in edible oil mill products.

(d) To promote the mutual improvement of its members and the study of the arts and sciences connected with the edible oil milling industry.

(e) To inform and interest the American public as to the economic worth of the edible oil mill industry.

(f) To encourage co-operation with growers, producers and distributors of edible oil mill products.

Membership is in three classes—regular, associate and honorary. Regular members are to include edible oil millers, brokers, chemists and dealers. Associate members include cattle feeders, machinery and equipment dealers and others coming into contact with the industry. Honorary members are of the usual character.

The plan of organization and selection of officials is explained in the reorganization committee's statement, which follows:

Report of Reorganization Committee.

To the Members of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association:

Your reorganization committee of eighteen members, appointed by President DuBose in pursuance of a resolution unanimously adopted at the last annual convention, held a special meeting at Memphis, Tenn., February 11 and 12. After considering the matter in all its phases, and discussing the merits and demerits of many suggested plans, during almost continuous session covering the two days, it was decided to recommend for adoption at the next convention the plan of reorganization embodied in the draft of new Constitution and By-Laws, appended herewith. The members of the committee whose names follow this report are in full agreement in recommending the plan.

It has been apparent for some years that the business and operations of the Association, in keeping with the industry itself, have long since outgrown not only its name, but its form of government. The constitution and by-laws adopted in 1897, when the Association was organized, were admirably suited to the then existing conditions, and the courageous pioneers, in their wisdom, builded so well that their plan of organization has carried the indus-

try without friction into a new era of such vast potentialities that the members are compelled to get a new grip on the controlling wheel.

The form of organization now proposed is based largely on that of Congress, and follows the principles of a representative democracy. It provides for a board of directors, each of whom would be elected by a separate group of members in each of the separate states or combination of states. The executive committee, corresponding in part to a senate and in part to a cabinet, would be selected respectively from each of three greater divisions of the whole country.

Co-operation is the Keynote.

One thing the war has taught the industry is that only by co-operation and unity of purpose and action can national recognition and national trade results be obtained. The Association must be as truly national as the industry itself if it expects to obtain just legislation at Washington and at the various state capitals.

As long as the Association is considered as a strictly Southern interest, fair legislative treatment as a great national industrial group will be withheld. As the Edible Oil Association of America, in name as in fact, and acting together in unity for the objects set forth in Article II of the proposed new constitution, your committee believes that many fond dreams of future prosperity for the industry would be realized.

The members of the Association originally dealt in cottonseed products only, and made rules only for those products. Later, peanuts, soya beans, copra and other oil seeds and nuts have come within the crushing operations of the mills, and their products are handled by the same trade. Rules that have been adopted covering those new commodities are inadequate to

protect buyers and sellers, and new ones must be prepared and made effective by the co-operation of all parties concerned.

This will naturally mean an additional membership in the Association. Importers and dealers in foreign oils and foreign oil seeds and nuts, working under a set of rules agreeable to American oil millers and refiners, could materially foster the entire trade and enable the cottonseed oil mills to greatly reduce their overhead expense by crushing imported materials between cottonseed seasons.

Your committee believes that edible oil mill products do not need advertising so much as does the edible oil industry as a whole. In order to create that favorable sentiment for the industry which all the facts and figures justify, and in order that full advantage may be taken of every opportunity afforded for furthering the splendid purposes of the Association, as stated in Article II, more money will be required and that means larger dues and more members.

In compliance with the resolution of the annual convention by which this committee was created, the reorganization committee submits this report to you sufficiently in advance to allow you to study it carefully and be prepared to vote understandingly when it is presented at the next convention with recommendations for its adoption.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

J. J. Lawton, Chairman, Hartsville, S. C.
A. G. Kahn, Little Rock, Ark.
L. M. Porter, Birmingham, Ala.
W. A. Sherman, Houston, Tex.
E. Rice, Dyersburg, Tenn.
E. P. Chivers, Atlanta, Ga.
Ernest Kissling, Chicago, Ill.
C. Douthit, Atlanta, Ga.
G. W. Covington, Hazlehurst, Miss.
T. C. Law, Atlanta, Ga.
John Aspeger, New York City.
Geo. H. Walker, Muskogee, Okla.
Louis N. Geldert, Secretary.

Packers' Decree is Filed in Washington

The formal decree based on the agreement between Attorney General Palmer and certain large packers was filed in the United States Court in Washington on February 27, and becomes effective at once. Its nature has already been fully outlined in the columns of the National Provisioner. Under its terms these packers agree within two years to divorce themselves from so-called unrelated lines, such as groceries, canned fruits and vegetables, etc., and also to dispose of any stock yards connections they may have.

In behalf of the packers M. W. Borders, attorney for Morris & Co., made the following statement to the court upon the filing of the decree, explaining the reasons why the packers consented to it:

"These defendants have consented to this decree, and to give up certain businesses, not because of guilt, for they have not violated any law, but that the American people may be assured that there is not remotest possibility of a food monopoly by packers; that the constant criticism and agitation leveled at this vital industry, which is seriously injuring not only it but the people generally, may cease; that a better understanding and feeling between this industry and the public may be re-established, and that conditions in this uncertain and dangerous period of reconstruction may be stabilized, and the efficiency and benefits of this great industry, dealing as it does in a prime necessity of life, a highly perishable product, may be preserved.

"In dealing with this great question, so

intimately connected with the welfare of all the people, it must be borne in mind that the packer occupies a most delicate and difficult position, to which there is nothing analogous in American business. He is between millions of producers on one side, demanding a high price for the live meat animal, and one hundred million consumers on the other side, demanding cheap meat. And there cannot be cheap meat on the table of the consumer when the packer pays a high price for the live animal to the producer.

"He is thus the constant target of criticism and abuse, and his business, between these two great conflicting forces, is naturally the most sensitive in the world to criticism and agitation, the baneful effects of which are necessarily felt in the final analysis by both the producer and the consumer.

"If the packer, as a slaughterer and distributor of meats and meat food products, does his work efficiently and at a reasonable profit, then he is performing a most vital work for the people. That the packing industry is efficient, and is conducted on the smallest margin of profit of any large basic industry in the country, the defendant's stand ready and willing to demonstrate at all times.

"If this statement is true as to profits, which we most solemnly assert, then it is in the interest of every man, woman and child in this nation that this essential and complex industry, with its many problems and difficulties, be given just, fair and equitable treatment.

"For these reasons, and in the sincere belief that these things will be thoroughly demonstrated throughout whatever subsequent proceedings take place in this case, we have consented to this decree."

PACKINGHOUSE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Work Done in 1919 and Plans Made for 1920

Packinghouse construction activities during the past year indicate the steady and substantial growth of the industry, despite the handicap of conditions arising out of the war and following it. New packing plants have been going up all over the country, and more are planned for the coming year.

The large amount of new construction connected with old plants is even more an indication of the solidity and progress of the industry. One packinghouse architect reported work of this character last year for 14 different clients at a total cost of nearly four million dollars, and with a total new capacity of over eleven million cubic feet. This was a fair indication of the results reported by other constructors.

New plants ranged all the way from the mammoth new Armour plant at St. Paul, Minn., to a long string of smaller so-called independent plants in all sections of the country. One architect reported constructing seven plants of this character, aggregating \$2,700,000 in cost during 1919. While construction of smaller plants was especially active through the South the previous year, this last year the activity extended to all sections, particularly the Northwest. Notes concerning a number of the new plants and additions to existing plants appear hereafter in this article.

The outlook for packinghouse growth and expansion during the coming year is considered excellent by those who have studied the situation. Horace C. Gardner, of Gardner & Lindberg, Chicago, one of the foremost packinghouse engineers in the industry, says:

New Plants and Needed Improvements.

"In response to your inquiry regarding prospects for packinghouse growth and expansion during 1920, I am pleased to say that the outlook is excellent. There is every reason to expect that the growth will be fully as great as in 1919. Our good old U. S. A. is growing, and meat packing must keep pace.

"Plans for large improvements are well under way, and will undoubtedly be carried out this year. During the war many long needed improvements were postponed. This is exceptionally true of plants that were not satisfactory to the Bureau of Animal Industry, but under the stress of war our Government did not press the owners. Already there is apparent a disposition to urge owners now to undertake many of these long-needed improvements.

"Large additions to capacity will undoubtedly be made also, to meet rapidly-growing business of a number of our important meat packing firms and companies. This situation seems to prevail throughout the country, and is not confined to one locality.

"It is now apparent to all that longer waiting in the hope of radically reduced cost will be futile; in fact, there are some evidences of advance here and there, but there is excellent ground for the belief that labor conditions will be much more stable."

Seeking After Efficiency and Economy.

Another leading packinghouse architect, H. P. Henschien, of Henschien & McLaren, Chicago, whose firm has been especially active during the year, discusses the situation as follows:

"The increased demands on the packing industry during the war stimulated the

construction of packing plants all over the country. New plants were built and additions made at a rate far above the normal expansion in previous years.

"The indications are that the packers will continue this year to make improvements to their plants to meet new conditions in industry.

"The present high cost of labor must be offset by a more efficient and economic production. This is particularly important in plants which were built years ago and added to with little regard to economical operation. The handicap under which such plants operate is so evident that the owners will invest in new buildings and equipment in order to reduce labor cost, maintenance, depreciation and insurance. Increased efficiency and better working conditions will pay a larger return on the money invested than ever before, since the penalty of waste and inefficiency has increased along with everything else.

"From the standpoint of the employee there is a demand for better working conditions, evidenced by their unwillingness to work in places where light and ventilation are unsatisfactory. Plants having these defects will make improvements. Progress demands it.

"Then, too, the demand that we must work in order to eat will keep us hustling, each in his own sphere, which is another reason why the packers will find the money to go ahead with the many needed improvements."

A List of New Construction.

Work done in 1919 under the direction of Henschien & McLaren gives an excellent outline of what has been going on. It is summarized briefly as follows:

William Davies Co., Inc., Chicago and Canada.—The construction of their new plant in Chicago was started by the erection of an eight-story cold storage warehouse and a one-story office building on 41st street and Union avenue. These buildings were completed in the early part of 1919. Their Toronto plant was improved by rebuilding the hog-killing floor and changing over the hog coolers to the spray system. Their Montreal plant was increased in capacity by rebuilding the beef-killing floor and tank house.

Gunns', Ltd., Toronto.—Completed extensive additions, consisting of office building, wholesale market and beef cooler, canning factory and ice plant.

Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—Added to their plant a seven-story canning factory and complete car repair shop. They have also contracted for an extensive addition to their oil refinery in Washington, D. C., to be completed during 1920.

C. A. Durr Packing Co., Utica, N. Y.—Improved their plant with new sausage factory, killing floor, stock pens and power house. Their capacity is now 1,000 hogs per day.

John Agar Packing Co., Chicago.—Built a six-story tank house to handle all their by-products.

Illinois Packing Co., Chicago.—Erected an entirely new plant at 37th street and Gage avenue, Chicago, Ill. Their plant started in operation in October, 1919, and has a killing capacity of 400 cattle per day.

Brennan Packing Co., Chicago.—Improved their No. 2 plant with a 100-ton ice factory for car icing, and are completing a new engine room for electrically-operated refrigerating machines.

John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa, and Sioux Falls, S. D.—Constructed a six-story freezer building at their plant in Ottumwa, Iowa. They also built a modern creamery building for the manufacture of their Yorkshire butter. They are completing new hog coolers and increasing the refrigerating capacity to handle 2,500 hogs per day

at their plant in Sioux Falls, S. D. The old hog coolers have been remodeled and will be cooled by the brine spray system instead of direct expansion piping.

Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Iowa.—Rebuilt their hog-killing floor to handle 2,000 hogs per day.

Louisville Provision Co., Louisville, Ky.—Improved their plant with additional hog and beef cooler, sausage factory and lard refinery. The capacity of their plant is 500 hogs and 100 cattle per day.

Field & Co., Owensboro, Ky.—Added a sausage factory and lard refinery to their plant in Owensboro.

Neuhoff Packing Co., Nashville, Tenn.—Practically rebuilt their entire plant, and added a five-story cold storage warehouse and fireproof livestock pens. Their increased facilities will provide capacity for 1,000 hogs and 200 cattle per day.

J. H. Allison & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.—Are increasing their plant in Chattanooga by additional hog and beef coolers.

East Tennessee Packing Co., Knoxville, Tenn.—Erected a new fireproof abattoir and tank house in Knoxville; also increased their cooler for a capacity of 800 hogs and 100 cattle per day.

White Provision Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Improved their plant in Atlanta with additional cold storage building and new offices.

Manitoba Cold Storage Co., Winnipeg, Man.—Have started the erection of an eight-story addition to their plant in Winnipeg for beef freezing.

Another Lot of New Work.

Some work executed in 1919 under the direction of Gardner & Lindberg includes the following:

Corn Belt Packing Co., Dubuque, Iowa.—This company purchased the Dubuque Malting & Brewing Co. plant and converted it into a meat packing establishment with capacity of 2,000 hogs and 200 cattle per diem. The plant was put in operation late in the year and is strictly up-to-date, fireproof, and modern in all respects.

The year 1919 also witnessed the completion of the new Midland Packing plant
(Continued on page 42.)

LIVESTOCK MEN SCORE PALMER.

The annual convention of the Corn Belt Meat Producers Association, held last week at Des Moines, Iowa, among other resolutions, adopted the following concerning efforts of the Department of Justice forcibly to reduce food prices:

"Resolved, That we condemn in the most emphatic manner possible the efforts of Attorney General Palmer and others in authority to beat down prices of agricultural products. Such efforts have cost the farmers of the country millions of dollars, and have not benefitted the consumers. The farmer and stockman is willing to bear his full share of any necessary loss resulting from the return to pre-war conditions, but is not willing to suffer tremendous financial losses which benefit only the speculators. We are of the opinion that, now that the war is over, all prices should be permitted to seek their proper level in accordance with economic law, and we look upon any effort by the Government to interfere with economic laws as being mischievous and harmful to the people of the country, and especially to the consuming public."

The association also adopted a resolution favoring the National Farm Bureau Federation, and asking that the Federation establish a strong department of research and statistics without delay. Such a department should study conditions which influence production and prices, compile complete market statistics and interpret same with reference to specific conditions.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

A PORK PACKER'S PROBLEMS.

A small packer in the East took advantage of the offer of The National Provisioner and the Institute to ask the following general and specific questions:

Editor The National Provisioner:

In packinghouse operation is the element of speculation greater than the immediate profit as between cost and market value of product?

When product is selling under cost of live hogs, is it good practice to cut down killing to a minimum, diverting labor to other work and taking a chance on losing good men?

Since volume seems to be the only factor in the packing game, do you consider it good policy to kill to capacity the whole year round, regardless of the periods when product sells considerably under the cost of live hogs and loses thousands of dollars? What is the best course of procedure in such periods?

In carrying hams and bellies that are marketed sweet pickle, is it better to carry surplus stocks in a freezer green, and take out and cure as needed; or is it better to cure and carry them in a cured state?

In taking up the first question the Committee on Packinghouse Practice very properly replies that it is hardly within its province to touch upon speculative matters. This question may be answered in another place.

Answering the second query, it is a good policy to cut down killing to a minimum when product is selling under cost of live hogs, providing one is willing to take the chance of losing a portion of his business.

As to the question of volume, it is hardly an acknowledged fact that volume is the only factor in the packing business. While it is true that volume plays a very important part as one of the factors, it would be ruinous at times to kill to capacity the whole year around on a continual falling market. Losing thousands of dollars would hardly be considered a good business venture, unless the operator was not con-

cerned as to what his losses would be. The best course of procedure to follow, under such conditions, would depend on the policy the operator wished to adopt toward his trade. If he was mindful of the amount of money that he was losing per month, he would no doubt try and reduce his loss to a minimum, which would naturally mean a reduction in his killing.

There is another factor that will enter into this proposition. If the loss between live hogs and product was not as large as what the fixed cost would be, then it would probably be advisable to continue killing at capacity. This Committee could hardly advise on any of these matters, as it is altogether a matter of policy with the operator.

EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises W. B. Far-
ris, general superintendent Morris & Company; Myrick D. Harding, general superintendent Armour & Company; Jacob Moog, vice-president Wilson & Company; F. J. Gardner, general superintendent Swift & Company; John Robertson, general superintendent Miller & Hart; and Arthur Cushman, general superintendent Allied Packers, Inc.

Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

The question as to carrying hams and bellies intended for sweet pickle green, or freezing them after curing, is one on which there is a decided difference of opinion. Some packers prefer to freeze hams and bellies green, while others prefer to cure them and place the surplus in the freezer. Some freeze the bellies green, but not the hams. Where hams and bellies are carried cured in the freezer they should not be allowed to remain over a period of from 30 to 60 days.

YIELD OF TANKAGE AND BLOOD.

The following inquiry is from a packer on the Atlantic seaboard:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We are killing cattle, sheep, lambs and calves and the blood, tankage and inedible grease all go together to the tank house. We would feel greatly obliged to you if you could furnish an estimate of what amount of tankage, dried blood and inedible grease we ought to get from a 1,000-lb. steer, a 900-lb. cow, a 75-lb. lamb, and a 125-lb. calf.

Following is a test of yields from a 1,000 lb. steer: Blood, 8 lbs.; tankage, 10 lbs.; tallow, 8 lbs. A 900 lb. cow yielded 7.2 lbs. blood; 9 lbs. tankage and 7 lbs. tallow. From a 75 lb. lamb the yield was 1 lb. blood, 1.25 lbs. tankage and 1 lb. tallow. A calf weighing 125 lbs. yielded 1.5 lbs. blood, 1.5 lbs. tankage and 2 lbs. tallow.

You include inedible grease in your inquiry. In the best practice no grease is obtained from steers, cows, lambs or calves, it all being either oleo or tallow.

DOES NOT AFFECT COMPOUND LARD.

The question has been asked whether the court decree to be filed affecting the activities of certain large packers will include in its provisions a clause affecting the compound lard business of these packers. It is understood that the decree in no way affects compound lard.

The Meaning of Service

The word service is from the Latin word *Servitium*, meaning—"Labor or effort for the benefit of another or at another's command." It is interesting to observe that the meaning is the same today as in the ancient Latin days and that undoubtedly service will be service until the end of time.

We are well equipped to render good service both in evaporator engineering and construction. Our engineers, our co-operative laboratory at the University of Michigan, and our manufacturing facilities are all in a position to render genuine satisfaction. Nor are we alone in our belief. Ask some of those who have bought Swensons repeatedly for many years—Our catalog contains a list.

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REDUCING MEAT PRICES

A simple method for reduction of the
price of meat to the consumer is advocated
by packers, wholesale and retail meat
dealers, in the suggestion for increased
consumption of cheaper cuts of meat.
There is no reason why persons in mod-
erate circumstances—or any other circum-
stances, for that matter—should be con-
stantly crying for hindquarter, or "prime"
meat, when there is an insufficient supply
of that meat and an overabundant supply
of forequarter cuts, which can be pur-
chased considerably cheaper, and which
are just as nutritious and fully as palatable
when properly prepared.

Apparently the American consumer's
idea of getting what he wants predomi-
nates in this instance. Because he wants

porterhouse or sirloin steak, nothing else
will suffice. Yet there are a number of
other cuts of meat which are of equal
caloric and protein value which are from
25 to 50 per cent cheaper. Government
bulletins are issued from time to time, and
newspapers feature stories dealing with
the advantages of cheaper cuts of meat,
explaining in detail the economy resulting,
but the public is still unawake to the situa-
tion.

By joining a cheaper-cut-of-meat cam-
paign—whether you are packer, dealer or
merely consumer—you may assist mate-
rially in reducing the cost of living.

STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN

The "New Republic" has such a delect-
able way of kicking one downstairs. It
approaches its victim on the top landing,
plucks an imaginary thread from his
vestee, tells him how well he is looking
this morning, what a good letter he had
in "The Times" yesterday, and how much
it liked his new photograph in "The Na-
tion's Business," but—

And then, before the disarmed victim
has time to remember that he wrote no
letter to "The Times," and that the mole
in his new photograph had not been re-
touched properly, and while his forefront
is still wreathed in smiles, a sharp-pointed
toe is brought violently into contact with
that part of his trousers which the tailor
measured least carefully, and the unhappy
gentleman is in rapid transit.

An example in point occurs in the "New
Republic" of February 18 in the form of
an editorial article under the title "Black
Jack Propaganda."

This article asserts that the packers, by
open explanation, have presented their
case legitimately and ably to the public.
Then it states the belief of the "New Re-
public" that American institutions will
survive and a revolution of force will be
averted because America has produced
women like Mrs. Florence Kelley and or-
ganizations like the Consumers' League, of
which she is secretary and guide. Finally,
the editorial accuses a certain packer of
using unfair tactics in writing a certain
letter directly to members of the league.

In this letter, as reported by the "New
Republic," this packer called attention to
the campaign being waged by officials of
the league against the packers, suggested
to the members that a campaign based on
misconceptions and a prejudiced report
would depreciate the fine usefulness of the
league, and offered to furnish any further
information which the members might
wish.

"Have you," the "New Republic" asks
the offending packer, "no better defense
against an open and frank and honest at-
tack than a black-jack swung in the dark-
ness?"

The National Provisioner envies the
"New Republic" that sympathetic and
romantic spirit which can see a signed
letter sent to many persons as a "black
jack swung in the darkness." It is a mis-
fortune of editing a trade magazine that
one cannot permit predilections to gallop

over possibilities and favoritism to hurdle
facts. We, too, should like to be possessed
of such gallant and buoyant phychosis
that we could regard the birth of Mrs.
Kelley and the organization of the Con-
sumers' League as proof certain that
America shall live and the Reds shall not
rule.

Nor is this timbre of mind without its
public usefulness. By deliberately affront-
ing common sense, the "New Republic" not
only provides refreshment for jaded read-
ers, but also functions valuably in chal-
lenging platitudes and forcing a test of
truisms.

If The National Provisioner could per-
mit itself to use facts merely as a spring-
board it might raise a great hub-bub about
the following circumstance:

The "New Republic" article states that
the Consumers' League "is not a body of
radicals, but of open-minded persons who
would be extremely sensitive to any charge
of demagoguery or economic heresy leveled
against the League."

A full-page advertisement of the Inter-
collegiate Socialist Society in the same
issue of the "New Republic" carries these
lines:

"Intercollegiate Socialist Society,

70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Florence Kelley, President."

But The National Provisioner has no
reason to believe that the Intercollegiate
Socialist Society and Mrs. Kelley and her
Consumers' League are not sincere in their
viewpoints. It does believe, however, that
Mrs. Kelley is a good politician and a
brave woman. It ventures to assert that
if the editors of the "New Republic" will
talk with Mrs. Kelley again they can learn
frankly from her that officials of the Con-
sumers' League on occasions have used
exactly the same tactics employed by the
criticized packers; have written "stop,
look and listen" letters to organizations
and individuals taking sides with the pack-
ers against those behind the adverse
propaganda.

It is asserted that the packers "have
addressed themselves to the problem of
exactingly pressure to stop Mrs. Kelley's
mouth." We should not put it so un-
graciously, yet it is true that in offering to
give full information about the packing
industry the packer who offended was tak-
ing the means most certain to show con-
sumers that the fight being waged against
the packing industry is working a dis-
service to them.

The "New Republic" says it is impos-
sible for Mrs. Kelley "to observe an atti-
tude of detachment toward a condition so
vitaly affecting the life of the masses as
the perverse spiral of rising living costs."
Since the "New Republic" is not given to
statistics, which are dull things, it of
course does not realize that meat is one
of the few things which has been falling
heavily in price. Government figures of
costs and profits attest the cheap and
economic service which the packing in-
dustry, as now organized, is rendering to
the consumer.

We believe that Mrs. Kelley's efforts run
directly counter to her beneficent purpose,
and detract somewhat from the excellent
accomplishments of the Consumers'
League.

TRADE GLEANINGS

T. J. Martin, Anderson, S. C., will shortly erect a cotton oil mill.

The Plankinton Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., has established a continuation school for employees.

Swift & Co. will shortly begin the erection of a branch house at Beatrice, Nebr., to cost in the neighborhood of \$130,000.

The Vegetable Oils Co., recently formed at Berkeley, Cal., will soon begin the construction of a \$250,000 coconut oil factory.

The Schmadel Packing Co., Evansville, Ind., will shortly begin the construction of an addition to their plant to cost approximately \$60,000.

The North & Clark packinghouses, Ogden, Utah, have been sold to B. M. Fox & Co. Approximately \$2,500 will be expended in new improvements.

Fred Irwin and F. J. Russell of Spokane, Wash., have announced their intention to construct a fertilizer manufacturing plant at that city to cost between \$250,000 and \$300,000.

Fire last week caused a loss of approximately \$6,000 to the plant of the Sioux Falls Rendering Co., Sioux Falls, S. D. The burned structure will be rebuilt soon after adjustment of insurance.

Matt Plunkett and Ed Vanderbush of Rock Island, Ill., are behind a project to establish a meat packing and cold storage plant at Milan, just west of that city.

Swift & Company's new lard plant at Memphis, Tenn., when completed will have cost approximately \$500,000. The plant will have a capacity of 1,000,000 pounds of lard oil a week and will be one of the largest of its kind in the world.

Following the completion of minor adjustments, the killing capacity of the Skinner Packing Co., Omaha, Nebr., will be about 500 cattle, 2,000 hogs and 1,200 sheep daily. The plant is expected to be in active operation by March 1.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Urbana Packing Co., Urbana, O., last week, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. R. Wilson, president; W. E. Kidder, secretary and treasurer; and F. C. Wilson, office manager.

The Independent Cold Storage Co. has been organized at Flint, Mich., with Ben Rosenzweig as president and J. C. Boyle, well-known in packinghouse circles, as general manager. The company has a capitalization of \$600,000 and will build a plant with 75,000 cubic feet of cold storage space and a capacity of 100 tons of ice daily, and handle produce of all kinds. Contracts for equipment have already been

let. There will be both coolers and freezers for meat, poultry, fish, etc.

J. Ballard of the Marion Packing Co., Marion, Ind., in an address before the Huntington Commercial Association last week, advocated the establishment of a meat packing plant at that city.

As soon as minor restrictions covering the erection of a meat packing plant within the city limits are overcome, construction work will begin on the new plant of the Saco-Valley Meat Canning Co., at Sacramento, Cal., a company recently organized with a capital of \$500,000.

The Arizona Packing Co. has under construction now what will be the largest packing plant in the state, at Phoenix, Ariz. When completed, the plant will be capable of handling 1,000 hogs, 1,000 sheep and 300 head of cattle daily. The new plant will open about May 1 and, according to officials of the company, will be large enough to care for all livestock raised in Texas.

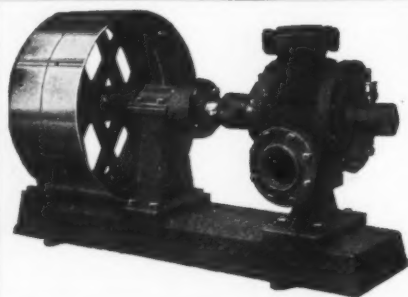
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head re quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Liquidation Continues—Demand Disappointing—New Low Levels—Export Condition Unimproved.

The provision market during the past week has again been weak, with new low levels made under the influence of continued liquidation influenced by slow cash demand, weakness in oils at New York and a further decline in the price of hogs. The low levels have been partly the result of a continuation of the same conditions which have been influential of late, only a little more accentuated.

The selling has been a continuation of pressure of holdings on the future markets, with the offerings affected by the slowing up of trade on account of the Lenten season, and also on account of the persistently small export demand. The movement of hogs has not been particularly heavy, yet the packing has been more than the market could absorb.

Stocks again accumulated, and the figures for the first half of the month showed a gain over the figures for February 1st, and the detailed report of the cold storage holdings for February 1st compared with January 1st showed heavy gains in all pork products, although there was but little change in the holdings of beef products. The total supply of hog products compared with last year is much smaller, but this is the reflection of the decrease in production.

With a packing equal to last year the stocks of products would undoubtedly have shown a very large increase. The situation compared with last year and compared with February 1st two years ago shows as follows:

	Feb. 1, 1920.	Feb. 1, 1919.	Feb. 1, 1918.
Beef, frozen, lbs.	251,878,575	294,513,641	292,114,349
Pork, frozen	104,528,772	104,708,446	61,659,024
Lamb and mut., froz.	7,797,358	11,359,111	6,315,020
Beef, cured	37,302,057	35,809,941	38,792,639
Pork dry salt	548,128,800	471,746,878	341,421,805
Pork, pickled	333,466,356	392,259,959	322,004,308
Lard	97,066,613	138,352,989	59,310,442
Miscellaneous meats	112,950,603	141,913,605	55,658,221

These totals are approximately 200,000,-

000 lbs. of pork products less than last year, and of course represent a decidedly smaller volume of supply for the domestic and export trade. There is, however, the strong probability of a further increase in product stocks during the month of February. The stocks for the first half month at Chicago showed a good gain, and there is every reason for expecting that this gain will be general throughout the country. The maximum stocks last year were about 1,100,000 lbs., and this would have already been equaled but for the heavy decrease in packing the past four months. The continuation of a small movement of hogs gives a basis for expecting a considerably smaller maximum total of supplies this year than last.

The export movement is unimproved and there is nothing to lead to any immediate expectation of a change in this respect. The question, as repeatedly stated, is not one of need, but one of ability to buy. A statement of the number of hogs in Germany compared with the pre-war supply showed a decrease of about 30,000,000 hogs, while the decrease in cattle is about 7,000,000. On the other hand there is a small increase in the number of sheep. The huge falling off in the number of swine and cattle means, of course, a great saving in the feedstuffs requirements, and this is looked upon as one of the reasons why Germany has been able to get along with such a moderate volume of feedstuffs this year.

The packing during the past week, while a little larger than the previous week, was nearly 300,000 hogs less than the corresponding week last year. The packing for the season, estimated at 12,046,000, is in round figures 3,300,000 head less than last year. Total product of all kinds from this decrease would have been nearly 600,000,000 lbs., which added to the stock already on hand would have made an impossible supply to have put in store, or else would have resulted in forcing prices to such a low point that domestic consumption would have been greatly increased or exports greatly increased.

There is sufficient complaint from producing interests regarding the low price of hogs and cattle now, and any further decline in price would have been very seriously felt throughout the entire country. The hog market has been unsettled, and prices have declined with the declining

product, but there is no decline in feed-stuffs cost to offset the declining market in hogs. In fact, the past few days corn has shown a strong upward tendency. The action of the Chicago Board of Trade in removing the limit on transactions in corn was a stimulus to the market, as a great many people who have not been willing to trade in the narrow market heretofore seen were ready to come in, and took a position on the buying side.

PORK—The market both in the east and the west was dull with demand very slow and with price somewhat lower. At New York mess pork was quoted at \$42@43, nominal; family, \$52@53, and short clears, \$40@46. At Chicago cash pork was quotable at about \$37.

LARD—The market was weak most of the week with demand slow and prices lower, but on the break there were intimations of a somewhat better domestic consuming demand. At New York prime western was quoted at 20.50@20.60, middle west 20.40@20.50 and New York City at 20c nominal. Compound lard was quoted at 23½@24½c, refined to the Continent, 25½c, South America, 25½c and Brazil in kegs 26½c. At Chicago loose lard was quoted at \$1 under the May price.

BEEF—The market during the week was very dull and about unchanged. Interest at present is almost entirely lacking. At New York mess was quoted at \$16@18, packers \$17@19, family \$21@23, and extra india mess at \$41@42.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Receipts of butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia for the week ending Feb. 20, totaled 88,398 tubs, as compared with 91,063 tubs for last week, a decrease of 2,665 tubs. Cold storage holdings were decreased 3,625,349 lbs. on the four markets the past week, which compared with a decrease of 1,374,853 lbs. last week, and a decrease of 1,626,959 lbs. last year.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter for the week of Feb. 14th to 20th, inclusive, were as follows:

	Feb.	14th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th
Chicago	63	63½	63½	63½	63½	64-64½	65-65½
New York	67	67	67	67	67	67½	67½
Boston	65	66	66	66	66	66	66
Phila.	68	68	68	68	68	68	68



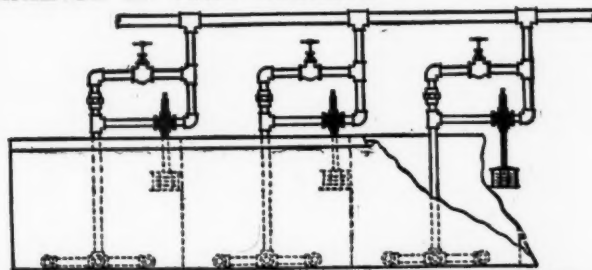
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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market the past week has been very quiet, and no transactions of importance have been reported. The undertone, however, was somewhat firmer, and although leading interests intimate that the next sale of special loose will be at 15c, offerings at present are held at 15½c. The demand has not improved greatly, but there is less disposition to sell at present, notwithstanding the severe decline in cotton oil and lard, and the continued unsatisfactory foreign situation. Very little is heard of South American tallow at the present time. The New York market was quoted as follows: Prime city, 4¼c nominal; special loose, 15c; and edible, 17@18c. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was quoted at 15½c, and edible at 17@17½c.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The market the past week remained very dull, with the undertone barely steady. Demand from consumers was quiet, but the steadier tone in tallow checked any declines. Considerable attention is directed, however, toward the weakness in other greases. There was no transactions of importance the past week. At New York oleo was quoted at 18c asked and at Chicago oleo was quoted at 18½@19c.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—The market remained very quiet during the week. Demand is slow due to the break in other oils, but offerings continue to be firmly held. Extra oleo at New York was quoted at 27½c and at Chicago at 28½@29c.

GREASE.—The market the past week remained quiet, but there was a somewhat steadier tone in evidence. Consumers, however, are acting cautiously, owing to the action elsewhere in the grease situation. In New York yellow was quoted at 12¼@12¾c and choice house at 12@12½c. At Chicago yellow was quoted at 13@14c and house 13¼@13½c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—There has been no important development in the market the past week. Trade at present is rather slow. 20° cold test is quoted at \$2.10@2.15; 30°, \$2.05@2.10, and prime at \$1.70@1.75.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.
(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Feb. 26.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 26½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 25½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 25c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 24½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 24c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 24c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. avg., 26c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 25½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 24¾c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 24c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 24@25c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 24@25c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg., 27c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 26½c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 26c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 25½c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 24½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. avg., 25½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 25¼c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 25c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 24c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 22½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. avg., 16½c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 15½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 15¼c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 15c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. avg., 16c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 15c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 14¾c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 14½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 32c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 29c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 25c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 22c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 21c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. avg., 28c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 26c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 25c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 22c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 21c.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, Feb. 26, 1920.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 32@34c; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 30c; 10@12 lbs., 28c; 12@14 lbs., 28c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 26c; 10@12 lbs., 26c; 12@14 lbs., 25c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 25c; 12@14 lbs., 24c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 25c; 8@10 lbs., 26c; 10@12 lbs., 25c; 12@14 lbs., 24c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 25c; 12@14 lbs., 24c; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 29c; 10@12 lbs., 27½c; 18@20 lbs., 27½c; city steam lard, nominal, 19¼@19½c; compound, 23c; dressed hogs, 23½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 26@27c; 10@12 lbs., 25@26c; 12@14 lbs., 24@25c; 14@16 lbs., 23@24c; skinned shoulders, 19@20c; boneless butts, 26@27c; Boston butts, 23@24c; lean trimmings, 20@21c; regular trimmings, 16@18c; spareribs, 18@19c; neck ribs, 6c; kidneys, 5@6c; tails, 10c; livers, 2c; pig tongues, 20c.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Feb. 25, 1920.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are quoted as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 4¼ to 5c lb.; 60% caustic soda, 4¼c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 5¼c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2½c lb.; 78% carbonate of soda, 2½ to 2¾c lb.; talc, 1¼ to 2c lb.; silic, \$20 per 2000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil, nominal, in casks 2000 lbs., 17 to 17½c lb.; yellow olive oil, \$2.90 to \$3 gal.; cochin cocoanut oil, 21 to 22½c lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 19 to 19½c lb.; cottonseed oil, 20 to 21c lb.; soya bean oil, 19 to 19½c lb.; corn oil, 20 to 20½c lb.; peanut oil, deodorized, 26 to 26½c lb.; crude, 21 to 21½c lb.

Prime City Tallow, special, 15c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 21 to 22c lb.; saponified glycerine, 88%, nominal, 14 to 14½c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 12¾ to 13c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 24 to 24½c lb.; prime packers' grease, 12 to 12½c lb.

LOOKS FOR HOG PRODUCT OUTLET.

"With the packers very much inclined day after day to lower hog prices owing to the unsatisfactory trade in meats, mostly the lack of foreign demand, we consider the hog market has held up very remarkably," says W. G. Press & Co. in their letter of Feb. 25. "Today's market will not average more than \$1.00 lower than the high time of the month. We have seen the hog market decline more than \$1.00 a 100 lbs. in one day, so the decline so far this month is not important. This week will bring in most of the farm renters' hogs, for they will be moved off their old farms by the last of the week and their hogs will be marketed and the supply of hogs next week should be less than this week, and even with a dull foreign trade fresh meat requirements will bring us a still higher hog market."

"While surpluses of hog products are fairly liberal, they are not up to last year, when the foreign demand was good. On February 1st of last year in the principal packing centers of the country we had 409,956,340 lbs. of cured hog meat. On February 1st of this year we had 323,092,064 lbs. In lard last year on February 1st we had 80,177,220 lbs. On February 1st of this year we had 61,942,864 lbs., so we do not have much fear but what the surpluses will find a channel of outlet, as they always have in due time, and if Europe would increase its demand we will soon find our surpluses have disappeared."

"The future market in ribs, lard and pork is still weak, owing to the lack of demand. The lack of foreign trade is keeping lard in a weak position. We would not be surprised at any time to see some action in the rib market, as it is not long before the South will be needing ribs. Their live hog supply must be pretty well cleaned up. Receipts of hogs so far this year in Chicago are 288,256 less than the same time last year. In the 11 markets we are short 1,261,000 as against the same period last year."

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Production, Consumption and Stocks of Fats and Oils

The production of fats and oils (exclusive of refined oil and derivatives) during the three-month period ended December 31, 1919, as compiled by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, is reported as follows: Vegetable oils, 864,424,401 pounds; fish oils, 1,068,357 pounds; animal fats, 424,506,120 pounds; and greases, 68,001,917 pounds; a total of 1,373,000,795 pounds.

Of the several kinds of oils and fats covered by the inquiry, the greatest production, 636,391,828 pounds, appears for cottonseed oil. Next in order are edible and neutral lard, 310,690,343 pounds; linseed oil, 139,973,593 pounds; tallow, 111,809,116 pounds; and coconut oil, 51,982,761 pounds.

The production of refined oil during the three-month period was as follows: Cottonseed, 422,205,150 pounds; coconut, 73,477,652 pounds; peanut, 17,917,972 pounds; soya-bean, 25,455,768 pounds; and corn, 21,692,139 pounds.

The data for the production, consumption, imports, and exports, and stocks of fats and oils and for the raw materials used in the production of vegetable oils for the three-month period appear in the following statements:

VEGETABLE OILS:	Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1919—		Stocks held Dec. 31, 1919.	
	Production.	Consumption.	Production.	Consumption.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Cottonseed, crude..	636,391,828	467,889,520	177,430,867	
Cottonseed, refined..	422,205,150	253,992,734	201,680,041	
Peanut, vir. and cr.	1,395,394	21,754,497	15,540,802	
Peanut, refined..	17,917,972	34,503,984	5,756,971	
Coconut or copra, cr.	51,982,761	119,733,439	109,587,247	
Coconut or copra, ref.	73,477,652	65,320,457	27,069,363	
Corn, crude	25,241,257	25,163,637	6,208,873	
Corn, refined	21,692,139	8,816,542	11,631,929	
Soya-bean crude	25,455,768	37,922,877	55,870,111	
Soya-bean, refined..	25,455,768	29,253,190	12,079,986	
Olive, vir. and cr.	108,700	751,173	8,128,440	
Olive, refined	9,300	296,303	1,258,487	
Palm-kernel, crude..	1,346,584	902,581	236,842	
Palm-kernel, refined		7,204	4,802	
Rapeseed	312,243	3,479,016	5,575,356	
Linseed	139,973,593	52,864,653	77,960,456	
Chinese wood or tung		10,590,827	14,952,882	
Castor	6,711,494	6,801,387	4,047,989	
Palm		9,037,525	7,291,962	
Chinese veg. tallow		647,244	1,617,908	
All other	990,547	4,840,804	6,250,263	

FISH OILS:

Cod and cod-liver..	481,675	1,979,648	2,640,219
Menhaden	9,474,315	3,889,055	21,564,035
Whale	2,971,980	3,479,000	7,332,345
Herring	1,166,578	303,365	4,822,180
Sperm	549,325	442,429	7,240,787
All other (including marine animal)	1,424,784	898,171	9,223,267

ANIMAL FATS:

Lard, edible	289,781,833	61,094,195	51,398,015
Lard, neutral	20,908,510	16,383,400	5,410,819
Tallow, edible	10,784,947	6,653,585	6,293,950
Tallow, inedible	101,024,189	53,344,830	60,279,175
Neat's-foot oil	2,006,681	908,431	1,536,332

GREASES:

White	14,670,776	10,456,914	20,365,030
Yellow	9,861,548	9,066,741	6,404,357
Brown	6,614,487	7,818,443	3,425,121
Bone	6,129,292	2,559,633	3,426,480
Tankage	11,283,258	1,827,373	6,149,009
Garbage or house	11,606,308	14,595,751	7,692,477
Sewer	116,755	55,736	28,991
Curriers	21,210	72,000	168,774
Wool	2,170,822	358,652	1,917,367
Recovered or degrass	2,953,453	2,389,965	2,221,313
All other	2,533,948	500,055	1,492,395

DERIVATIVES:

Acidulated soap stk.	14,753,033	14,766,694	15,230,846
Cottonseed foots	45,775,544	31,123,763	32,939,659
Cottons'd foots(dis.)	5,834,575	5,741,792	9,643,441
Fatty acids	7,498,898	8,614,278	6,083,387
Fatty acids (dist.)	20,541,906	11,725,156	7,854,213
Glycerine, crude	13,908,878	16,825,413	2,166,704
50% basis	4,826,397	9,498,569	5,492,558
Glycerin, dynamite	11,775,611	308,203	4,094,037
Glycerin, chem. pure	3,510,309	4,345,534	3,715,807
Hydrogenated fat and oil	17,636,582	14,595,039	11,983,324
Lard oil	5,082,438	1,920,877	3,246,815
Lard stearin	356,977	398,327	141,050
Mutton oil	762,919	20,955	380,931
Oleo oil, edible	31,674,813	18,840,585	15,121,774
Oleo stock	42,113,898	31,707,187	7,594,950
Red oil	11,875,688	5,061,541	4,849,575
Stearic acid	6,140,850	1,666,362	4,140,480
Tallow, beef and oleo stearin, ed.	18,557,799	12,849,762	9,353,834
Tallow, beef and oleo stearin, ined.	1,168,750	7,441,409	2,776,864
Tallow oil	4,240,759	4,253,211	4,750,210
Vegetable stearin	7,951,461	8,602,038	4,157,549
Miscellaneous foots	20,296,412	10,376,773	4,795,244
Miscel. soap stock	10,515,220	15,625,420	12,175,823

NOTE—In some cases products are prepared by a continuous process, and intermediate products which sometimes appear on the market under their own names are not reported. As an instance of this, oleo stock, which is an intermediate product in the production of oleo oil and oleo stearin and which is often sold as oleo stock, has not been reported by some producers of oleo oil and oleo stearin.

(Continued on page 29)

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 26, 1920.—Basis prime crude cottonseed oil weak at 15½¢ @ 15¾¢. Seven per cent good meal dull at \$68. Bulk hulls steady at \$10.75 @ 11.00; sacked, \$16.50 @ 17.00.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Feb. 26, 1920.—Crude cottonseed oil has not followed New York declines proportionately; edible grades are scarce and firmly held; 17½¢ bid; majority of the mills holding for a reaction; basis prime crude, Texas and Valley, about 16½¢. Seven per cent meal is a shade easier at \$71, New Orleans. Off meal easier at \$8 per unit of ammonia, delivered, New Orleans. Loose hulls firm at \$9.87½; sacked, \$15.87½, delivered, New Orleans.

SUPPORT VEGETABLE OIL MARKET.

Cottonseed oil milling interests are gathering statistics of oil in tanks at this time, estimate of crush from now to end of season, both from seed on hand and to be bought, and oil sold but not delivered. This is for the purpose of finding out if "the present depressed market is made by man rather than by conditions," as one statement puts it. It is said to be the opinion of some that, even if not one more pound of oil is exported, the amount now in tanks, and in seed on hand, and in seed to be bought, will be a great deal less than that used for domestic purposes for the same period last year.



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VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Demand Slow—Export Situation Unsatisfactory—Cottonseed Oil Trade Large Prices Break Sharply.

Cottonseed oil on the New York Produce Exchange was very active the past week, daily transactions being very large and at times on the heaviest scale since trading was resumed following the end of the war. The market has been under constant pressure and prices slumped sharply on Tuesday, breaking $\frac{3}{4}$ c to $1\frac{1}{4}$ c a lb., which carried the market to new low levels for the downward movement. In some cases, particularly the later positions, prices were at new low levels for the season, and were off $2\frac{1}{2}$ c to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c a lb. from the high of the month, while the March option was off 7c a lb. from the high of the season, and the May and July options were off approximately 4c a lb.

The nearby positions showed the greatest declines. This was due to the fact that there has not been any important improvement in the distribution of oil, even on the decline, and also to fears of heavy deliveries on March oil contracts next month. The first delivery day on March was Thursday, and in well-informed quarters it was thought quite probable that during the month deliveries would run from 6,000 to 10,000 barrels. Deliv-

eries on contracts would have been of much larger proportions had it not been for the fact that the March delivery dropped to more than 1c a lb. discount under the May early this week, which brought about heavy long liquidation and considerable switching from the March to the later positions.

The selling the past week has been more or less of a general character. It came largely from the West, the South, from Wall street interests and from the local professional talent, and with sentiment entirely against the market and with support limited and stop loss orders uncovered, prices declined rapidly, with fluctuations at times of as much as 10 points between trades. A sharp drop in lard and unsettled conditions in cotton and foreign exchanges helped depress the market at times, but the principle factor on the break was the absence of consuming demand, and a rather sharp break in the crude oil markets in the Southwest.

Crude oil in the Southwest was down to $17\frac{1}{2}$ c nominal, a decline of $3\frac{1}{4}$ c a lb. from the high of the season, but the market here was relatively firmer than in the Valley and in Texas. Crude oil sold on a folio basis at $15\frac{1}{2}$ c in Arkansas, 15.60 in Mississippi, and $15\frac{1}{4}$ c in Texas. Offerings of crude from the Southwest were small, with a tendency still in evidence to hold crude there, but the break in the future market dislodged considerable crude in other sections of the belt,

and brought about the break in the crude oil market.

In many quarters it is believed that there is still considerable crude oil to come out, although operations of the mills is reported on a smaller scale, particularly in the Carolinas, where $\$80@85$ a ton is being bid for cotton seed, with little coming out, and in some cases it was said that the mills are closing down. The production of crude oil must naturally fall off, as indicated by last month's Government report, which indicated a stock of cotton seed 50 per cent smaller than a year ago.

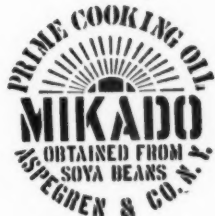
Supplies, however, of both crude and refined oil are large and increasing. Consumption has not kept pace with production by any means, and well-informed authorities state that the February report on cotton seed and cotton-seed products, which will be issued early in March, will make a more bearish showing than any figures yet made public.

During the week rumors were current of some export buying, estimates ranging between 9,000 and 10,000 barrels, but in many quarters it was claimed that actual sales were much smaller than the figures reported, and that there had been only a little buying by England, Italy and for Algeria.

The technical position of the market has been strengthened somewhat by the drastic declines and on the extreme break there were signs of an oversold condition. As a result, on heavy short covering, with a rally in lard and a very sharp advance in the cotton market to some new high

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levels for the season on the latter, cotton oil reacted $\frac{1}{2}$ c to $\frac{3}{4}$ c a lb. from the low levels later in the week. Sentiment was more mixed, but owing to the financial situation both here and abroad, and owing to the constant agitation against high prices, there were many conservative interests who were of the opinion that the market had not as yet seen bottom.

The weather in the cotton belt is beginning to attract much attention, as the time is rapidly approaching when new crop cotton conditions will be an important market factor. The question of acreage is very important, as persistent complaints continue to come to hand of labor shortage. It is believed, however, that owing to the high price of cotton the farmer will make every effort to plant every available acre to cotton this year, having in mind continually the possibility of world's competition in foodstuffs with practically the world's cotton market to himself.

The vegetable oil market was very quiet the past week, and somewhat easier, with trade rather limited in volume. There was some demand from shorts, but demand from consumers was slow, with the tendency still in evidence on the part of buyers to hold off and wait lower prices. The market on the coast was weaker, with more disposition in evidence to sell, partly due to the lack of export inquiry, and also the severe declines in the cottonseed oil market.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market the past week was quiet and weaker. Sellers' tanks for future shipment from the coast were lower, and quoted at $15\frac{1}{2}$ @ $15\frac{1}{4}$ c, f. o. b. the coast, May-July shipment. Demand for nearby shipment was less active with March $15\frac{1}{2}$ c asked and $15\frac{1}{4}$ c bid. On the spot at New York there is a scarcity of crude oil in barrels and prices are nominally held at $19\frac{1}{2}$ @ $19\frac{1}{4}$ c. Offers of deodorized are quite active but demand is slow. Prices are around 21c nominal at New York.

PEANUT OIL.—The market the past week was dull and easy with demand somewhat less active, and with offerings more liberal. Deodorized in bbls. at New York was quoted at $26\frac{1}{2}$ @ $26\frac{1}{4}$ c and oriental in sellers' tanks from the coast at $21\frac{1}{2}$ @ $21\frac{1}{4}$ c.

CORN OIL.—The market is dull, but very firmly held. Refined oil in barrels at New York is quoted at 23c a lb. and crude oil at about $19\frac{1}{2}$ c. Production is not excessive and demand for refined continues fair.

COCONUT OIL.—The feature to the market during the past week has been the slow trade. Prices have declined some but are almost entirely nominal. Deodorized at New York quoted at $21\frac{1}{2}$ @ $21\frac{1}{4}$ c. Ceylon at $18\frac{1}{2}$ @ $18\frac{1}{4}$ c and Cochin in bbls. at $20\frac{1}{2}$ @ 21 c. Manila oil in sellers' tanks from the coast was reported at $17\frac{1}{2}$ @ $17\frac{1}{4}$ c.

PALM OIL.—The market was dull and featureless, with evidence of an easier undertone. Consuming demand was rather slow. Largos in casks was quoted at $16\frac{1}{2}$ @ $16\frac{1}{4}$ c, and niger on the spot at $15\frac{1}{2}$ @ $15\frac{1}{4}$ c and palm kernels in bbls. at 19c.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Market transactions:

Thursday, Feb. 19, 1920.

Market closed active and weak.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				a	
Feb.				1850	a 1995
Mar.	4100	2020	1990	1988	a 1992
May	8700	2030	2008	2009	a 2011
June				2010	a 2035
July	10700	2057	2030	2035	a 2036
Aug.	100	2050	2050	2035	a 2055
Sept.				1995	a

Total sales, 24,800. Prime Crude S. E., $18\frac{1}{2}$ c sales.

Friday, Feb. 20, 1920.

Market closed active and weak.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				1900	a 1989
Feb.				1850	a 1985
Mar.	1700	1990	1965	1964	a 1965
May	7200	2020	1999	2000	a 2001
June				2000	a 2025
July	19600	2048	2018	2017	a 2019
Aug.	400	2068	2060	2020	a 2040
Sept.	900	2035	2013	2010	a 2015

Total sales, 30,500. Prime Crude S. E., 18c sales.

Saturday, Feb. 21, 1920.

HOLIDAY.

Monday, Feb. 23, 1920.

HOLIDAY.

Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1920.

Market closed active and weak.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				1800	a
Feb.				1800	a
Mar.	4300	1880	1805	1812	a 1821
May	20200	1946	1920	1926	a 1928
June				1925	a 1940
July	15500	1967	1940	1946	a 1949
Aug.	200	1950	1950	1945	a 1965
Sept.				1935	a 1955

Total sales, 52,100. Prime Crude S. E., 1750 nominal.

Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1920.

Market closed active and strong.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				1870	a 1890
Feb.				1865	a
Mar.	3800	1880	1835	1870	a 1880
May	9900	1970	1925	1960	a 1964
June				1960	a 1985
July	13900	1986	1950	1985	a 1986
Aug.				1985	a 2000
Sept.				1985	a 2000

Total sales, 35,000. Prime Crude S. E., 1750 nominal.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COMPLETE

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STATISTICS OF FATS AND OILS.

(Continued from page 26.)

Raw materials used in the production of vegetable oils:

Kind	Tons of 2,000 pounds	
	Consumed	On hand
	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	Dec. 31
Cottonseed	2,103,295	535,118
Peanuts (hulled)	692	1,031
Peanuts, in the hull... ..	1,142	22,391
Copra	40,526	5,299
Coconuts and skins.....	473	20
Corn germs	35,213	759
Flaxseed	215,138	31,102
Castor	7,247	6,700
Rapeseed	751	104
Mustard seed	908	6,523
Olives	369	105
Other	5,131	695

Imports and exports of fats and oils for the quarter ending December 31, 1919:

Imports		
Kind	Pounds	
Cottonseed oil	7,280,975	
Coconut oil	76,237,321	
Peanut oil	19,624,567	
Soyabean oil	47,772,968	
Olive oil	13,265,339	
Rapeseed oil	1,592,265	
Chinese-nut oil	25,736,363	
Linseed oil	7,334,940	
Palm oil	3,220,608	
Sulphur oil or olive foots.....	1,700,929	
Other vegetable oils (value)...	\$794,774	
Cod and cod-liver oil.....	5,531,639	
Tallow	5,194,937	
Oleo stearin	538,544	
Glycerin, crude	2,103,692	
All other animal	2,688,261	
Greases not elsewhere specified.	10,680,791	
Exports.		
Kind	Pounds	
Cottonseed oil	32,590,911	
Coconut oil	50,968,999	
Soyabean oil	16,541,938	
Peanut oil	1,933,808	
Linseed oil	2,869,725	

Corn oil	2,233,530	Coconut oil	221,345
Other vegetable oils (value)...	\$974,462	Linseed oil	7,500
Vegetable stearin	2,004,973	Olive oil	205,357
Fish oil	4,119,817	Soyabean oil	579,196
Lard, edible	146,768,579	Palm oil	49,249
Lard, neutral	2,798,607	Peanut oil	76,364
Tallow	6,540,003	Chinese-nut oil	293,167
Oleo oil	19,915,745	Sulphur oil or olive foots.....	87,500
Lard oil	175,821	All other vegetable oils (value)...	\$24,054
Animal stearin	6,714,183	Cod and cod-liver oil.....	5,287
Other animal	2,784,270	All other animal	97
Glycerin	449,789	Greases and oils not elsewhere specified	96,352
Soap stock and other greases...	\$1,913,907		

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WHITE GREEN
CHINESE ANIMAL TALLOW

RICE

SIAM GARDEN RICE
SIAM RICE NO. 1
SIAM USUAL RICE
SAIGON RICE NO. 1
SAIGON PYCHOW RICE NO. 1
CALCUTTA PATNA RICE NO. 1
RANGOON SQ. RICE

BEANS

MARU-UZURA—CRANBERRY ROUND
CHUNAGA-UZURA—MEDIUM SPECKLED
CHUFUKU—WHITE FLAT
DAIFUKU—LARGE BUTTER
DAINAGON—MEDIUM BABY RED
KOTENASHI—PEA BEANS
KUMAMOTO—WHITE KIDNEY
KINTOKI—LARGE RED
MUROINGEN—MEDIUM BUTTER
NAGAUZURA—LONG SPECKLED
OHTENASHI—MEDIUM PEA BEANS
PEA BEANS
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AJOWAN SEED
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TAPIOCA FLOUR
BEAN FLOUR
RICE FLOUR
PEANUTS—
SHELLED AND UNSHELLED
WALNUTS
BEAN CAKE
CRAB MEAT
DRIED FISH
CANNED FISH

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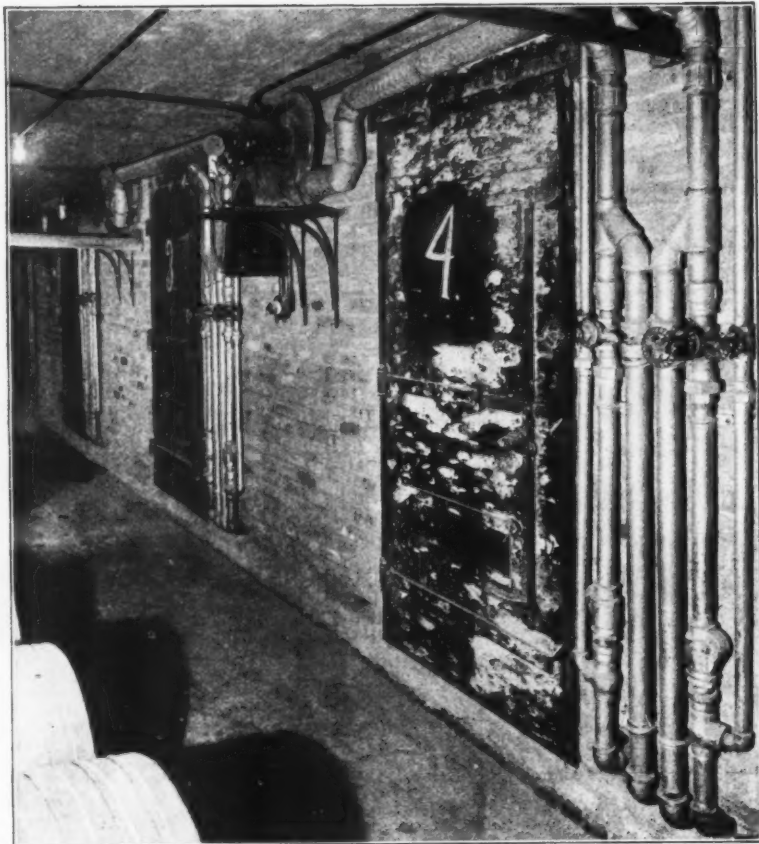
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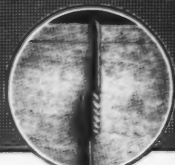
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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Unsettled conditions continue, with the market at the close of the week only a little above the low point. Today the market was dull and featureless, although the hog market was strong. Spot trading has been disappointingly light. A report from London states the British Government is about to ship to the United States considerable quantities of mutton brought from New Zealand to that country, and the accumulations are more than needed for the immediate British trade. Fresh export interest is small. Decrease in packing operations was emphasized by the laying off of men by some of the packers. Hog movement is not heavy and packers are moving with product. The strength in feed grains is having some effect on hog prices. Packers continue to be the best sellers apparently in the forward deliveries.

Cottonseed Oil.

Very heavy trading has continued, with price somewhat up from the low point. Today the market was less active, with trade mixed, and with a disposition to await developments. Heavy selling by Wall street, the West and the South has continued, and there has been a general evening up of contracts. The demand has been apparently to cover shorts, and there has not been any perceptible increase in the domestic or export trade. Some sales for export are reported, but not in large volume. Domestic spot demand has fallen off and is very slow at the decline, while crude oil has reflected the decline in futures. This decline reflects the general situation in oils and fats. The decline in lard has increased the pressure on oil, without forcing prices to a level increasing the demand.

Closing quotations on Friday: March, \$18.30@18.35; May, \$19.44@19.47; July, \$19.68@19.71.

Tallow.

City special 15c nominal.

Oleo Stearine.

Market weaker at 18c. Extra oleo oil at 27½c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, Feb. 27, 1920.—Spot lard at New York, prime Western, \$20.40@20.50; Middle West, \$20.30@2.40; city steam, \$19.75@20.00; refined continent, \$25.25; South America, \$25.50; Brazil kegs, \$26.50; compound, 23½@24½c.

Marseilles Oil.

Marseilles, Feb. 27, 1920.—Copro, fabrique, —fr; copra, edible, —fr; peanut, fabrique, —fr; peanut, edible, —fr.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, Feb. 27, 1920.—(By Cable).—The British government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London 112s.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, Feb. 27, 1920.—(By Cable).—Refined cottonseed oil, 128s.; crude, 118s.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to Feb. 27, 1920, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 65,839 quarters; to the Continent, 22,290 quarters; to other ports, 31,380 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 100,571 quarters; to the Continent, 21,810 quarters; to other ports, nothing.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO FEB. 21, 1920.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	4,748	5,576	9,756	14,536
New York	1,224	1,162	713	11,300
Central Union	3,270	854	8,753	.....
Totals	9,242	7,592	18,222	25,856
Totals last week	9,226	8,483	21,924	19,069

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, FEB. 21, 1920.

	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,500	8,000	6,000
Kansas City	200	800	1,000
Omaha	325	3,800	300
St. Louis	300	4,200	300
St. Joseph	600	1,500	500
Sioux City	700	3,200	500
St. Paul	500	2,200	100
Oklahoma City	100	200	.....
Fort Worth	300	500	500
Milwaukee	200	200	.....
Denver	200	200	.....
Louisville	200	1,500	100
Wichita	100	100	.....
Indianapolis	300	5,000	100
Pittsburgh	100	1,500	200
Cincinnati	200	1,200	100
Buffalo	400	4,000	2,100
Cleveland	200	2,000	500
Nashville, Tenn.	100	2,000	.....
Toronto	500	500	.....

MONDAY, FEB. 23, 1920.

	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	20,000	43,000	20,000
Kansas City	11,000	11,000	9,000
Omaha	7,500	9,000	9,000
St. Louis	5,200	16,500	800
St. Joseph	4,500	6,000	6,000
Sioux City	4,000	6,000	6,000
St. Paul	2,800	7,500	3,200
Oklahoma City	1,800	900	.....
Fort Worth	4,500	1,400	200
Milwaukee	100	500	.....
Denver	2,100	1,900	8,500
Louisville	1,400	2,000	100
Wichita	1,100	1,100	.....
Indianapolis	1,000	6,000	1,000
Pittsburgh	2,000	8,000	100
Cincinnati	3,000	16,000	9,000
Buffalo	1,600	5,000	1,500
Cleveland	4,000	4,000	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	4,000	2,800	200
Toronto	200	.....	.....

TUESDAY, FEB. 24, 1920.

	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	15,000	35,000	14,000
Kansas City	11,000	13,000	10,000
Omaha	7,500	13,500	12,500
St. Louis	5,200	16,000	1,700
St. Joseph	3,000	7,000	5,000
Sioux City	2,700	8,500	1,800
St. Paul	2,200	11,000	1,100
Oklahoma City	500	400	.....
Fort Worth	2,000	1,200	.....
Milwaukee	500	3,000	.....
Denver	1,500	2,000	8,300
Louisville	500	4,500	.....
Wichita	1,100	1,000	100
Indianapolis	1,000	6,000	500
Pittsburgh	800	1,200	100
Cincinnati	500	4,500	3,500
Buffalo	4,000	500	.....
Cleveland	200	2,000	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	200	2,000	.....
Toronto	1,900	1,200	100

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1920.

	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	6,000	16,000	15,000
Kansas City	6,000	9,000	4,000
Omaha	3,500	9,500	9,000
St. Louis	3,400	19,500	500
St. Joseph	2,000	4,000	400
Sioux City	2,700	11,800	1,500
St. Paul	4,100	15,000	2,000
Oklahoma City	900	1,200	.....
Fort Worth	1,500	2,000	200
Milwaukee	1,500	1,500	.....
Denver	1,500	800	3,200
Louisville	200	1,500	100
Wichita	300	900	.....
Indianapolis	1,000	6,000	200
Pittsburgh .....	.....	1,000	200
Cincinnati .....	.....	500	100
Buffalo	100	1,000	.....
Cleveland	200	3,000	500
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,000	.....
Toronto	900	900	100

THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1920.

	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	9,000	23,000	14,000
Kansas City	2,500	6,000	2,500
Omaha	3,500	11,000	6,500
St. Louis	1,500	10,000	800
St. Joseph	1,500	7,000	2,000
Sioux City	1,600	7,700	2,000
St. Paul	1,800	6,800	200
Indianapolis	800	7,000	200
Pittsburgh	100	1,800	700

FRIDAY, FEB. 27, 1920.

	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,000	17,000	8,000
Kansas City	1,500	4,000	1,300
Omaha	2,000	7,500	5,500
St. Louis	800	9,500	400
St. Joseph	1,000	6,000	2,000
Sioux City	1,000	6,000	500
St. Paul	1,300	9,500	1,000
Oklahoma City	700	800	.....
Fort Worth	1,500	1,700	.....
Milwaukee	200	1,200	200
Denver	1,200	1,000	4,700
Indianapolis	800	6,000	200
Pittsburgh	500	1,000	300
Cincinnati	300	2,500	6,000

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to the National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Feb. 21, 1920:

	CATTLE.	HOGS.	SHEEP.
Chicago	27,231	.....	.....
Kansas City	19,894	.....	.....
Omaha	16,233	.....	.....
East St. Louis	14,239	.....	.....
St. Joseph	13,000	.....	.....
Sioux City	7,344	.....	.....
Cudahy	885	.....	.....
Ottumwa	858	.....	.....
South St. Paul	12,649	.....	.....
Philadelphia	2,170	.....	.....
New York and Jersey City	9,242	.....	.....

HOGS.

Chicago	125,400
Kansas City	42,443
Omaha	39,659
East St. Louis	18,360
St. Joseph	45,000
Sioux City	28,798
Cudahy	15,078
Cedar Rapids	12,151
Ottumwa	9,180
South St. Paul	43,109
Philadelphia	8,262
New York and Jersey City	25,856

SHEEP.

Chicago	54,318
Kansas City	23,617
Omaha	28,745
East St. Louis	10,910
St. Joseph	22,300
Sioux City	4,577
Cudahy	13
Ottumwa	10
South St. Paul	3,715
Philadelphia	3,911
New York and Jersey City	18,222

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases by packers at leading centers for the week ending Feb. 21, 1920, are reported as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,916	19,900	23,153
Armour & Co.	5,907	15,800	15,007
Swift & Co.	5,769	10,900	8,831
Morris & Co.	5,243	12,100	7,327
Wilson & Co.	807	7,900	.....
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	3,062	7,500	.....
G. H. Hammond Co.	597	.....	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby	5,200	3,800	.....
Brennan Pkg. Co.	4,200	3,800	.....
Boyd, Lunham & Co.	4,400	3,800	.....
Independent Pkg. Co.	4,200	3,800	.....
Western Pkg. & Prov. Co.	4,400	3,800	.....
Roberts & Oakes, 5,000 hogs; William Davies Co., 4,500 hogs; others, 15,900 hogs.	.....	.....	.....

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,116	6,886	4,423
Swift & Co.	4,119	10,657	10,686
Armour & Co.	4,082	8,901	9,341
J. W. Murphy	4,299	11,882	13,435
Swartz & Co.	11,840	1,968	.....

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,518	8,987	4,844
Fowler Pkg. Co.	624	.....	1,313
Wilson & Co.	4,248	9,424	4,894
Swift & Co.	4,729	7,559	4,947
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	3,228	8,413	4,624
Morris & Co.	3,351	4,611	2,676
Others	409	345	220

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,165	7,433	4,326
Swift & Co.	2,950	5,412	2,498
Morris & Co.	3,524	5,915	2,393
Independent Pkg. Co.	979	.....	51
East Side Pkg. Co.	184	.....	.....
Krey Pkg. Co.	188	.....	.....
American Pkg. Co.	91	.....	.....
Hell Pkg. Co.	21	.....	.....
Others	784	.....	1,008

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending Feb. 21, 1920, as reported as follows, with comparisons:

	Week ended Feb. 21, 1920.	Week ended Feb. 22, 1919.	From Nov. 1, '19, to Feb. 21, 1920.
United Kingdom	75	.....	805
Continent .....	.....	.....	4,282
So. and Cent. Amer. ....	.....	.....	489
West Indies	145	.....	4,296
Brit. N. A. Colonies .....	.....	.....	2,506
Other countries .....	.....	.....	100
Total	220	.....	12,573

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

	Week ended Feb. 21, 1920.	Week ended Feb. 22, 1919.	From Nov. 1, '19, to Feb. 21, 1920.
United Kingdom	6,442,200	21,368,150	294,073,800
Continent	9,172,600	24,596,175	204,310,400
So. and Cent. Amer. ....	.....	.....	328,124
West Indies .....	.....	.....	2,126,756
Brit. N. A. Colonies .....	.....	.....	216,142
Other countries .....	.....	.....	200,916
Total	15,614,800	45,962,325	501,314,138

LARD, LBS.

	Week ended Feb. 21, 1920.	Week ended Feb. 22, 1919.	From Nov. 1, '19, to Feb. 21, 1920.
United Kingdom	4,663,400	863,800	55,363,500
Continent	5,027,532	17,773,150	143,703,144
Co. and Cent. Amer. ....	.....	.....	724,156
West Indies .....	.....	.....	1,973,709
Brit. N. A. Colonies .....	.....	.....	82,952
Other countries .....	.....	.....	100,896
Total	9,690,932	18,820,950	201,949,157

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	75	9,148,880	8,460,732
Boston			159,000
Philadelphia		4,934,000	281,000
Baltimore		259,000	40,000
New Orleans	145		
St. John, N. E.		1,273,000	
Total week	220	15,614,880	9,080,732
Previous week	220	17,246,200	10,538,000
This week ago.	2,617	2,142,313	1,908,222
Cor. week, 1919.		45,962,325	18,820,950
Comparative summary of aggregate exports from			
Nov. 1, 1919, to Feb. 21, 1920:			
1919 to 1920, 1918 to 1919, Change.			
Pork, lbs.	2,574,000	2,397,400	186,600
Bacon and hams, lbs.	301,314,138	478,559,121	177,245,783
Lard, lbs.	201,949,157	156,854,637	45,094,520

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES quiet. No trading reported in the big packer market. A car of January Eastern kosher small packer native bulls sold at 31c. A Western small packer sold February production of all weight native hides at 30c, estimated at a couple of cars. Tanners are making no efforts to purchase packer hides believing still lower prices are in prospect. Killers as a rule talk firm owing to scarcity of supplies, short domestic kill and decreased South American take-off. Sellers talk last sales figures. Native hides are offered moderately. A number of tanning packers have booked their January-February branded production to own plants. Native steers quoted 37@40c; Texas 31c; butts 32c; Colorados 39c; branded cows 28@29c; heavy cows 37@40c; lights 35@40c; native bulls 28@30c; branded bulls 26@28c nominal.

COUNTRY HIDES quiet. No trading reported around the local market. Chicago dealers decline to shade prices to such an extent as recent business was effected at. Outside dealers are also loath to accept such sharp cuts but occasionally a seller is willing to consider 20c and 30c for current quality hides. Tanners believe a narrower spread should rule than 10 cents a pound between heavy and light hides and as extremes are rapidly becoming poorer, the tanners think a spread of 5 to 7½c should be inaugurated, the lowering of extremes to this spread from the 20c buff market should be the method in their opinion. Grub free extremes from good Northwestern sections are offered out at 34c and bids no doubt would be considered as there are plenty of sellers and no buyers. The situation in the originating sections is slow. Buyers are unwilling to take on butcher and small dealer lots except at bargain levels owing to the uncertainty of the future. Heavy steers are quoted nominal at about 28@30c; heavy cows and butts 20c last paid and nominal; extremes 30c last paid; tanners talking less and sellers unwilling to even consider 30c; common Western branded hides quoted at 15@18c flat; country packer branded hides quoted at 24@26c flat; bulls 18@20c nominal; country packer bulls 26@28c; glues 13@15c.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES quiet. Twin cities markets are slow. Stocks are moderately ample and generally of the grub free order. Holders talk about 33@35c for extremes and 23@25c for the heavier weights. Bulls quoted at 18@20c nominal; klipskins quoted at 35c; klipskins at 50c nominal and horse hides at \$11.00@12.00 nominal.

CALFSKINS quiet. City calfskins from first salt quoted at 60c last paid. Collectors are asking 62½c of late. No information available as yet as to whether or not the 50c bid for two cars of local city skins was accepted, but as prices paid to the butchers have been reduced to almost 40c it is generally conceded by operators that the acceptance of this bid is contemplated. Price to New York butchers for green trimmed skins is \$1.00 or about a 70c untrimmed basis. Outside city calfskins are held at 55@60c; country skins at 50c asked. Deacons \$3.75@4.25; klipskins quoted quiet and entirely nominal at about 50c for first salted lots; outside cities 40@45c and countries at 35c asked.

DRY HIDES quiet. The decline registered in the heavy movement of imported dry hides today will be communicated to domestic stock. Heavy hides quoted nominal at 40@42c; lights at 43@45c.

HORSE HIDES quiet. Country run of stock quoted \$11.50@12.00 for business; a car of renderer horse averaging heavy sold at \$12.50. Ponies and glues half rates, coltskins \$1.00@1.35.

SHEEP PELTS easy. Packer lambs av-

eraging about 12½ lbs. sold at \$4.25; stuff running 11½ lbs. brought up to \$4.20. Light average river sheepskins sold as low as \$3.40. Further skins available about \$4.00 @4.20 for mixed sheep and lambs. Dry pelts quoted 40@42c; pickle skins \$14.00@16.00 dozen; common goats \$2.25@2.30; angoras \$3.00@3.30.

HOGSKINS quiet. Country run quoted \$1.00@1.35; rejects half rates. Pigskin strips 10½@11c; 2's, 9½@10c; 3's, 6@7c as to size.

New York.

PACKER HIDES quiet and waiting, no new business coming to light and the market nominal. Small packer hides' reports from Philadelphia give sales of 3,000 middle West packer steers at 33c for all weight hides. Also a car of western Pennsylvania small packer hides running back into December at 29c for the native cows and steers and at 26c for the brands.

COUNTRY HIDES weak and tending lower, but sellers as yet refusing to consider the low prices of the West. Some choice Ohio extremes are offered at 34c, no takers. The buff market is dull, nominal around 23@24c for business in current offerings.

CALFSKINS weak; New York Cities are nominally quoted at \$6.50@7.50 and \$8.50 by neutral operators, although no business has developed for some time. Sellers talk considerable above these rates.

HORSEHIDES weak and waiting; renderers' horsehides \$13.00 nominal and demand slow. Butts and fronts nominal; no recent sales reported.

IMPORTED DRY HIDES—One big buyer purchased 100,000 to 125,000 imported South American dry hides on the basis of 40c for Bogotas, etc. The lot included Columbians and Venezuelans. This is a decline of 2c a pound from last reported trading figures in quantities, and indicates the present state of the market. Tanners are showing more interest since the trading and sellers feel that the matter will become more active now on this new basis.

IMPORTED WET SALTED—Buyers' ideas are low on such spot stocks as Cubans, Mexicans, etc., and no trading is reported. Frigorifico hides are waiting, packers maintaining a firm attitude and tanners for their part not purchasing, preferring to wait more business in the domestic situation.

CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Receipts of hogs at chief Canadian centers with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a month ago and a year ago, and reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending February 19, 1920:

	Receipts			Top price selects.		
	Week	Same	Week	Week	Same	Week
	End'g	Week	End'g	End'g	Week	End'g
	Feb. 19	1919	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	1919	Feb. 12
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	1,789	6,111	5,351	\$20.00	\$18.25	\$19.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	500	2,008	1,248	19.40	17.75	19.75
Montreal (East End)	177	777	1,237	19.40	17.75	19.75
Winnipeg	2,906	10,027	4,273	18.50	17.00	20.00
Calgary	1,477	4,154	1,204	20.25	15.75	21.00
Edmonton	956	1,116	495	18.50	16.00	20.25

CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Receipts of and top prices for cattle and calves at Canadian markets for the week ending February 19, 1920, are reported as follows, with comparisons:

	Receipts			Top price good steers.		
	Week	Same	Week	Week	Same	Week
	End'g	Week	End'g	End'g	Week	End'g
	Feb. 19	1919	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	1919	Feb. 12
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	2,103	6,220	2,950	\$14.50	\$15.50	\$13.25
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	260	658	459	13.25	14.00	13.25
Montreal (East End)	225	894	862	13.25	14.00	13.25
Winnipeg	1,469	3,905	2,320	12.00	15.00	12.00
Calgary	1,197	3,672	1,371	11.75	15.60	12.00
Edmonton	947	1,364	1,406	11.50	14.25	11.50
	Receipts			Top price good calves.		
	Week	Same	Week	Week	Same	Week
	End'g	Week	End'g	End'g	Week	End'g
	Feb. 19	1919	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	1919	Feb. 12
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	451	427	500	\$25.00	\$17.50	\$23.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	130	477	262	20.00	15.50	22.00
Montreal (East End)	150	204	419	20.00	15.50	22.00
Winnipeg	87	79	74	13.00	11.75	15.00
Calgary	221	—	86	10.50	—	9.50
Edmonton	67	25	150	12.00	11.00	12.00

CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Receipts of sheep and top prices for lambs at Canadian markets for the week ending February 19, 1920, are reported as follows, with comparisons:

	Receipts			Top price good lambs.		
	Week	Same	Week	Week	Same	Week
	End'g	Week	End'g	End'g	Week	End'g
	Feb. 19	1919	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	1919	Feb. 12
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	380	1,378	595	\$21.00	\$16.25	\$20.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	61	109	115	17.00	14.50	17.00
Montreal (East End)	79	219	337	17.00	14.50	17.00
Winnipeg	206	123	436	15.50	15.25	—
Calgary	678	1,654	774	10.25	13.50	—
Edmonton	290	285	44	11.50	15.00	—



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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)
Union Stock Yard, Chicago, Feb. 25.

Receipts for the first three days of the week will total approximately 41,000 cattle as against 31,846 for the corresponding period a week ago, and while the market is fairly active at the decline and shows a little more life, yet the demand for beef will have to broaden considerably before any permanent improvement can be expected. Long-fed beefs are selling from \$14.50@15.50, with an occasional load a little higher. The bulk of the good to choice 1,100 to 1,300-pound steers are going from \$12.50@14.00; medium to good kinds of the same weights from \$11.00@12.50; short-feds weighing around 900 pounds are selling from \$10.00@11.00, with cheap light-weight kinds from \$9.00@10.00.

The receipts this week have included a larger supply of butcher-stuff than we have been getting recently for the first days of the week. The market has declined 25 cents per cwt. here this week, but the way good cows and heifers have been selling, they are higher in proportion than steer cattle. There is also a very good demand for the medium grades of both cows and heifers, but common stuff has been hard hit and canners and cutters, although in moderate supply, are selling the lowest they have sold here for some time. The market for yearlings has been our best market here this week. There has been a moderate supply of them and a pretty good demand prevailed at prices about steady with the close of last week. The bull trade shows 50-cent decline on fat bulls and 25-cent decline on bologna grades. We are getting increased receipts of veal calves from the dairy districts, especially Wisconsin. The market has declined with those big supplies about \$1.00 per cwt. here, as compared with one week ago, pretty good calves selling on Tuesday at 16 cents a pound. With the decline on vealers the medium weight and heavy calves have shown a sympathetic decline and are a little lower but do not show more than 25 cents decline as compared with the close of last week.

"Hog talk" is still bearish. 'Tis true the trade shows occasional "signs of life"; in fact, there have been some temporary upturns—usually on choice shipping grades such as appeal to the Eastern order buyers—and a noteworthy feature of the market is a continuance of the very wide spread in values such as usually prevails during the summer months but is almost unheard of at this time of the year. Last week's supply in Chicago totaled approximately 165,000 head, and for the first three days of this week 92,000 have arrived as against 102,237 for the same period a week ago. The market ruled lower on Monday and again on Tuesday, while today, Wednesday, with 16,000 fresh arrivals and 7,000 left from Tuesday, a few early sales of desirable hogs were on a 15@25c higher basis, but not much business was transacted along those lines; a weaker feeling developed and at the close, the market was called "steady to a dime higher than Tuesday's average," with the bulk of the choice light and choice 200-pound hogs selling from \$14.40@14.65, an early top of \$14.80 being out of line; prime medium butchers and prime heavy butchers sold largely from \$13.85@14.15, with good light mixed from \$14.15@14.30.

There has been but little "snap" and activity in sheep and lambs since the opening of the week, each day's session registering a little decline on lambs as compared with the day before. Quotations follow: Good to choice lambs, \$19.50@20.25; poor to medium, \$18.00@19.00; culls, \$15.00@16.00; well-wooled shearing lambs, \$17.50@18.50; good to choice yearlings,

\$18.00@18.50; fat wethers, \$14.50@15.00; good to choice ewes, \$13.50@14.25; poor to medium, \$12.00@13.00; culls, \$7.00@9.00.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
Kansas City Stock Yards, Feb. 25.

The decline in hog prices which prevailed the past two days was brought to an end today by better demand and 15 to 25 cents higher prices. Choice light-weight hogs sold up to \$14.50, the top price for the day. With light receipts the cattle market opened steady, and closed lower. Sheep and lambs were weak to 10 cents lower.

Receipts today were 6,000 cattle, 9,000 hogs, and 3,500 sheep, compared with 8,500 cattle, 16,000 hogs, and 7,000 sheep a week ago, and 10,800 cattle, 34,000 hogs and 5,900 sheep a year ago. Hog receipts show a considerable decrease compared with a week ago, and were less than one-third as large as a year ago. Cattle receipts continue light.

Trade in cattle today showed a steady opening and lower close. Prices for handy-weight steers were steady. Choice handy-weight heifers, yearlings and cows were firm. Heavy steers were 10 to 15 cents lower. Killers are inclined to pay more attention to the fat yearlings as they anticipate an improved demand for smaller cuts of choice beef in the next two weeks. However, the Eastern trade in heavy beef shows some improvement, and slightly better shipping conditions prevail. Steers today sold at \$9.50@13.15, few below \$10.50. Cows brought \$5.00@10.75. Canner trade is dull. Veal calves brought \$8.50@15.50, and yearling steers sold up to \$12.50.

Demand for fresh pork has forced prices for light-weight hogs to a premium over other weights, and at some markets heavy sorts are being made to supply this trade. This throws heavy hogs on the market at a sacrifice. Here very little sorting is being done and most loads sell straight. Today's market was quoted 15 to 25 cents higher. The top price of \$14.50 was paid for light-weights and heavy hogs sold mostly at \$13.50@14.00, and the bulk of all the offerings brought \$12.50@14.25. Pigs and thin hogs sold readily.

Lambs today were quoted steady to weak and sheep steady. The top price for lambs, \$19.90, was 10 cents under Tuesday's top. Sheep were steady. Receipts were light and killers did not fill all their orders. There is active demand for breeding ewes and feeding lambs.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
National Stock Yards, Ill., Feb. 25.

Another light cattle supply characterizes this week's trade. For the week ending today the count totals 19,000. There is pretty fair action in the movement of heifers, yearlings and cow stuff and on these grades the market is on a fairly steady basis. Steer stuff, on the contrary, is experiencing a slow and draggy market and prices are unevenly lower. We are receiving nothing at all with quality and finish. The best steers we have had during the week sold around \$13.00 and a few decent strings ranged from \$11.50@12.50. The bulk of the run was of the plain and medium kind and ranged from \$9.50@11.25. There seems to be more demand for the commoner kinds than for the better ones, those selling from \$10.25@10.50 being the most sought for. A few good cows are selling up to \$10.75 but the best cows for the most part range from \$8.50@10.00, with the plainer kinds selling around \$7.00. Desirable stocker and feeder cattle are scarce. Trading of the better weight kinds is on a steady basis. The common and lighter kinds are finding little demand and slow sale.

The hog run this week totals 78,000 and prices while uneven average a little higher than they did a week ago. The quality of the offerings continues to show poorer than during January and early February. Light hogs and pigs, however, are still in demand and find prompt sale. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$14.40@15.00; good heavys, \$13.50@14.25; rough, \$11.50@12.50; light, \$14.70@15.00; pigs, \$11.50@14.75; bulk, \$14.15@14.90.

Sheep and lambs hold to a steady basis. The run is very light, there being but 5,500 here this week. Mutton sheep are selling around \$13.00 and yearling wethers around \$17.75. Fair grade killing lambs range from \$19.00@19.75, with the medium kinds at \$18.00@19.00. Real good lambs are selling up to \$20.50 and would bring a little more money for prime offerings.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
South Omaha, Neb., Feb. 25.

Demand for fat cattle was very indifferent the first half of this week notwithstanding the fact that receipts were very limited. Prices declined around 25@40c and the break was most pronounced on the strong-weight and long-fed steers, selling around \$11.50@13.00. As usual there was a fair call right along for light-weight steers and yearlings and these sold around \$10.00@12.00, or not more than 15@25c lower than a week ago. Cows and heifers showed fully as much decline as the beef steers and while the choice heifer loads are selling around \$10.00@11.00, the canners and cutters are bringing \$3.50@5.50, or the lowest prices of the season. Veal calves, bulls, stags, etc., have not shown much change.

Weakness has been the outstanding feature of the hog market for some time and although prices today are in pretty much the same notches as a week ago the average of sales continues to work lower and the trade is very dull and draggy under the influence of the bearish tactics of both Eastern shippers and local packers. Receipts for February have been 150,000 short of a year ago and the shortage for the two months amounts to more than a quarter million head, so that the depression in the market at present is due entirely to the restricted demand for product. With about 8,500 hogs here today the market was 10@25c higher. Tops brought \$13.80 as against \$13.60 on last Wednesday and bulk of the trading was at \$13.30@13.60, against \$13.25@13.50 a week ago.

In the sheep and lamb market the trend of prices has been somewhat lower on lambs while aged stock of all kinds has shown improvement and is selling at the highest prices of the season. Lambs constitute fully 80 per cent of the receipts and the best of them are now selling around \$19.25@19.75, or about 50@60c lower than a week ago. Yearlings are selling at \$15.75@17.75, wethers at \$12.50@14.50, and ewes at \$11.75@13.75.

PUT IN BRECHT EQUIPMENT.

The new hog killing floors and packing plant being erected by the Neuhoft Packing Company, Nashville, Tenn., will have among other equipment one of the new type Brecht Crescent Triplex hog dehairers. One of the simple Brecht Crescent double-effect evaporators will also be installed, capacity 500 gallons per hour.

A. C. Hoffman & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y., one of the oldest pork packing concerns in the East, have contracted with The Brecht Company for the installation of one of their new type Crescent Triplex hog dehairers.

The Sun Packing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., who recently suffered from a small fire in their hog killing department, are getting ready to install a new Brecht Crescent Triplex hog scraper, which is being shipped by express.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

The Crystal Ice Co., Goose Creek, Tex., is erecting an ice plant.

W. Harvey, Liberty, Mo., will shortly build an ice making plant.

The Walters Ice Co., Walters, Okla., is increasing the capacity of its plant.

James T. Thompson, Worth Wilkesboro, N. C., will erect an ice factory.

Jake Ehrman's cold storage plant at Jackson, Miss., has been opened for business.

W. H. Fellows, Lamar, Mo., will improve his ice making plant to the extent of \$5,000.

The Carthage Ice & Light Co., Carthage, Miss., are drawing plans for the erection of an ice plant.

The Harlan Ice & Refrigerating Co., Harlan, Ky., has increased its capital from \$10,000 to \$40,000.

The Business Men's Association of Bardstown, Ky., will shortly erect a \$30,000 ice plant at that city.

The Commercial Club, Humansville, Mo., contemplates the establishment of an ice plant in the near future.

The Birmingham Ice & Cold Storage Co., Birmingham, Ala., will shortly make extensive improvements.

The Alpine Ice and Light Co., Alpine, Tex., is improving its refrigerating plant to the extent of \$25,000.

The Austin Rowley Cold Storage Co. has purchased the Dye cold storage plant at Medina, N. Y. The consideration was about \$150,000.

Frank Shiver will begin the operation of a new ice and cold storage plant at

Adel, Ga., on April 1. The plant is now under construction.

A committee has been appointed by the Weed Patch Farm Center, near Los Angeles, Cal., to investigate details for a proposed cold storage plant.

The Bunnell Refrigerating Co., Bunnell, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The principals are C. G. Varn, M. A. Varn and R. L. Harper.

H. P. Brelsford and others are organizing a company at Eastland, Tex., to have a capital of \$50,000, for the purpose of engaging in the cold storage business.

The city council of Lindsay, Cal., has adopted a resolution authorizing the raising of \$30,000 in bonds to be expended in the erection of a municipal cold storage plant.

The Elberton Fruit Co., Elberton, Ga., contemplates the erection of a cold storage plant in the near future. The principals of the company, which was recently organized, are T. J. Slay and D. H. Thairin.

The Wichita Ice & Refrigerating Co., Wichita Falls, Tex., has taken over the old plant of the Wichita Ice Co. and will make extensive improvements. When completed the plant will represent an investment of \$65,000.

Ellis Burnett was elected president of the Alabama Ice Manufacturers Association, and Willshire Riley was chosen president of the Southern Ice Exchange for the ensuing year, at the close of the joint convention held at Anniston, Ala., last week.

Last week a meeting was held by the Cheyenne, Wyo., Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of fostering a plan for an artificial ice plant to be operated there. A resolution endorsing the plan was adopted, although no further details were announced.

The seventh annual meeting of the New York State Cold Storage Association was held last week at Rochester, N. Y. Addresses were made by officers of the organization and reports of various committees rendered. The officers of the association are: F. M. Shoemaker, president; D. S. Beckwith, vice-president; A. A. Reeves, second vice-president; and E. A. Rogerson, secretary and treasurer.

MEAT QUESTIONS IN CANADA.

(Continued from page 17.)

"These figures," declared Mr. McLean, "were completed by our Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers last Friday and were at the dis-

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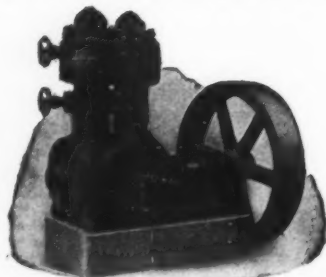
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New York City—Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co. Agency, First and Front Sts.

Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co., Edwin Knowles.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

posal of the Government, as yet the Government had not asked that it be supplied with this information."

Mr. McLean urged that the tax was not only just, but would tend to improve breeding methods, as it placed the loss of diseased cattle production where it belonged, upon the breeder, and not upon the packer, who purchased the live animals in good faith and had no means of telling whether they were fit for food until they were

killed and inspected by Government inspectors.

According to a new ruling of the Board of Commerce, the retail charge on boned ham in Ontario has been raised to 4 cents. The original order provides that when boned ham and bacon were sold "sliced" an additional charge of 2 cents a pound might be made in each case for slicing. Retailers still made a loss and the Board decided that they should have 4 cents

"extra profit" for slicing above the 25 per cent regularly allowed profit.

"That this city go into the dead meat business" is a resolution now before the Toronto city council.

NEW GALVESTON PACKING PLANT.

L. C. Rosenthal has leased a new building in Galveston, Tex., in which he will install a complete modern packinghouse, equipped with the latest machinery, so as to make it as sanitary as possible. The entire equipment for the plant will be furnished by The Brecht Company of St. Louis, with branches at New York City, Paris, France; Liverpool, England, and Buenos Aires. A new Crescent Triplex hog dehaider will also be installed.

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The pockets on each side of the track port are as thoroughly insulated as is the door itself, thus eliminating the necessity of the purchaser having to do this important work at his own expense before the doors are installed, as is frequently the case with other makes.

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HAGERSTOWN

MARYLAND, U. S. A.

Chicago Section

John W. Hall is in the South this week on a triumphal tour. He is expected back Monday.

Fred Dreyfus of the Dreyfus Packing & Provision Co., Lafayette, Ind., was in town this week for a few days.

Gustav Bischoff, Jr., of the St. Louis Independent Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo., was in the city the fore part of the week.

J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co., announced last Saturday a gift of \$6,000,000 to the Armour Institute of Technology.

Erwin M. Doane, financial expert of Geo. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn., was in Chicago this week attending a packers' conference.

President J. A. Hawkinson of the Allied Packers, Inc., was in Topeka, Kans., this week inspecting progress of improvements on the Chas. Wolff plant in that city.

Swift & Company's bowlers carried off ten of the twenty prizes in the annual stockyards tournament. The invoice department took first place with a score of 2.869.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago, on shipments sold out, for the week ending Saturday, February 21, 1920, averaged 15.31 cents a pound and ranged from 9.00 to 23.00 cents a pound.

Howard R. Smith, president of the Jones & Lamb Co., Baltimore, Md., and vice-president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, was in Chicago this week. No wonder the weather was bright.

If you want to see how they all looked when they were kids, "lamp" the juvenile portrait gallery in the February number of "The Wilsonian." If the editor of this publication gets away without a few libel suits he will be lucky.

Some people wondered what had become of Henry P. Heffernan, head of the provision department of the Corn Belt Packing Co., Dubuque, Iowa. He has been very ill with influenza, but is now fully recovered and on the job again, much to the delight of his friends.

Purchases of livestock by Chicago packers for the first three days of this week were as follows: Monday, 11,697 cattle, 2,839 calves, 23,056 hogs and 11,868 sheep; Tuesday, 8,479 cattle, 3,159 calves, 26,492 hogs and 5,079 sheep; Wednesday, 5,383 cattle, 1,507 calves, 10,016 hogs and 11,296 sheep.

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AN EXAMPLE IN MAKING GOOD.

"Most every one can make good at something, and all he needs is the opportunity. Getting a job in the line you are suited to is your opportunity. It is sometimes good for a fellow to get fired."

These are among the "success" observations of C. A. Peacock, who has just been appointed to the position of secretary of Swift and Company, succeeding F. S. Hayward.

Twenty-three years ago Mr. Peacock entered the employ of the company in Chicago as a junior clerk. His opportunity came when he was made an assistant in the offices of G. F. Swift, and D. E. Hartwell, then secretary.



CHARLES A. PEACOCK,
Secretary, Swift & Company.

"We watched the work on hand, not the clock, in those days," said Mr. Peacock. "Everybody pitched in and did everything that was to be done, and sometimes we had supper at 8 o'clock and sometimes later."

In 1903 he was elected assistant secretary and at the recent annual election he succeeded to the secretaryship. He does not advise every young man to pattern by the fact that he has stayed with one firm twenty-three years.

"It is sometimes good for a fellow to get fired," he said. "That is, if he doesn't fit his job. When he is forced to find a new position it may open the way to the opportunities denied him in the old one. Every business organization ought to have a line on its men so that if one man is not making good he can be transferred to another department and have a new deal. Most every fellow can make good at something, and all he needs is the opportunity."

WILSON & CO. EMPLOYEES' FUND.

In presenting their report for the year 1919, officers of the Wilson & Co. employees' fund this week reported a contribution of \$50,000 through the generosity of Thomas E. Wilson, president of the company. The report presented by the retiring president, Dr. R. F. Eagle, showed assets of over \$526,000 accumulated in less than three years since the fund was established. Of this amount \$200,000 was contributed by the company.

When the fund was established after Mr. Wilson took over the company now bearing his name, all employees who took advantage of joining the fund were given credit for all the years of their service. Weekly deductions of three per cent are made from salaries of employees. In the event they leave the employ of the company their contributions are returned in full.

After twenty years' continuous service and upon reaching the age of 55 years, employees may be retired and at 65 years of age they are retired automatically. For each year of service those eligible to participate in the fund are paid on the basis of 2½ per cent of their annual salary for each year of service. Upon the death of a pensioner, if survived by a widow, the latter receives one-half of that amount payable during her lifetime, or until she may remarry. In the event she remarries or dies, the money is paid to any surviving children until they reach the age of 18.

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References:

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GRAIN Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**

MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Armour & Company in their weekly review of the meat trade say:

"While domestic trade in provisions has been excellent this week, export trade remains practically at a standstill, owing to congested stocks in Europe and no improvement in the international financial situation. The receipts of hogs have been light and markets strong. Fresh pork cut items have responded to higher hog prices.

"Liberal receipts of cattle Monday at the six principal markets caused a slight decline in prices, but lighter receipts the remainder of the week brought about a reaction. Steers are running considerably heavier in weight than for some time past and their quality shows improvement. Beef trade has been good, but the available supply of beef for shipment is comparatively light.

"Collections in general are satisfactory, but have been somewhat retarded of late

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

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ILLINOIS

by snow blockades in certain sections, by sickness in the country and also in certain districts by apparent stringency attributed to the car shortage. The embargo auto-

matically imposed by the low rate of exchange, lack of credit adjustment, and so on, is likely to have its effect on collections."

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 16	13,201	1,311	48,286	29,439
Tuesday, Feb. 17	14,317	2,597	42,271	9,917
Wednesday, Feb. 18	4,454	1,380	11,080	11,634
Thursday, Feb. 19	11,119	4,203	32,988	6,565
Friday, Feb. 20	6,319	941	21,584	7,411
Saturday, Feb. 21	1,402	183	8,660	4,663

Total last week	50,686	10,915	165,478	69,649
Previous week	50,603	13,175	144,859	67,864
Year ago	69,972	10,371	244,488	59,408
Two years ago	65,010	10,791	245,179	59,732

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 16	2,833	315	9,306	6,302
Tuesday, Feb. 17	3,956	47	5,496	2,301
Wednesday, Feb. 18	4,172	279	8,539	3,113
Thursday, Feb. 19	3,029	213	7,706	1,340
Friday, Feb. 20	2,982	96	7,040	1,563
Saturday, Feb. 21	527	42	2,662	1,034

Total last week	17,449	902	40,809	15,633
Previous week	25,593	1,020	59,179	24,244
Year ago	18,041	548	44,448	12,131
Two years ago	16,386	741	35,417	16,132

Total receipts at Chicago for year to Feb. 21, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Feb. 21, 1920	33,100	123,700	54,909
Previous week	36,010	94,680	51,620
Corresponding week 1919	51,931	206,040	47,277
Corresponding week 1918	48,624	209,762	43,580
Corresponding week 1917	44,250	135,709	67,635
Corresponding week 1916	39,580	135,070	65,862

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

	Week.	Year to date.
This week	630,000	5,396,000
Previous week	538,000	4,438,000
Corresponding week 1919	859,000	5,380,000
Corresponding week 1918	638,000	5,878,000
Corresponding week 1917	661,000	6,351,000
Corresponding week 1916	594,000	5,628,000
Corresponding week 1915	482,000	4,450,000
Corresponding week 1914	480,000	4,094,000
Corresponding week 1913	526,000	5,693,000
Corresponding week 1912	450,000	4,220,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending Feb. 21, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week	164,000	522,000	192,000
Previous week	166,000	436,000	206,000
1919	211,000	725,000	149,000
1918	196,000	655,000	162,000
1917	171,000	558,000	216,000
1916	147,000	568,000	202,000
1915	108,000	505,000	214,000
1914	122,000	411,000	207,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to Feb. 21, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1920	1,517,000	4,376,000	1,423,000
1919	1,768,000	5,375,000	1,441,000
1918	1,542,000	4,402,000	1,353,000
1917	1,427,000	5,002,000	1,686,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending Feb. 21, 1920:

Armour & Co.	19,900
Anglo-American	7,600
Swift & Co.	13,800
Hammond Co.	7,500
Morris & Co.	10,900
Wilson & Co.	12,100
Boyd Latham	4,400
Western Packing Co.	8,900
Robert & Oake	5,900
Miller & Hart	3,800
Independent Pkg. Co.	4,200
Brennan Packing Co.	5,200
William Davis Co.	4,500
Others	15,900

Total	125,400
Previous week	101,000
Year ago	216,000

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending Feb. 21	\$12.90	\$14.30	\$13.25	\$20.40
Previous week	13.35	14.80	13.60	20.20
Cor. week 1919	15.80	17.65	11.80	17.85
Cor. week 1918	12.15	16.95	12.50	16.00
Cor. week 1917	10.45	12.05	11.45	14.30
Cor. week 1916	8.25	8.45	7.85	10.95
Cor. week 1915	7.65	6.65	6.90	9.10
Cor. week 1914	8.45	8.65	6.00	7.80
Cor. week 1913	8.25	8.45	6.10	8.40
Cor. week 1912	6.50	6.40	4.25	6.20
Cor. week 1911	6.30	7.04	4.35	5.90

CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers	\$13.50@16.00
Good to choice steers	12.25@15.00
Medium to good steers	10.00@12.50
Fair to good steers	10.50@12.50
Yearlings, fair to choice	10.00@14.50
Stockers and feeders	8.00@11.00
Good to prime cows	8.50@11.50
Fair to fine heifers	10.00@12.25
Fair to good cows	6.25@8.50
Calvers	3.75@5.00
Cutters	5.00@6.25
Bologna bulls	7.75@8.35
Butcher bulls	9.25@11.50
Veal calves	15.00@16.75

HOGS.

Choice to light butchers	\$14.50@14.85
Medium weight butchers	14.40@14.80
Heavy weight butchers, 270-350 pounds	14.00@14.40
Fair to fancy light	14.35@15.00
Mixed packing	13.65@14.00
Heavy packing	12.60@13.75
Rough packing	12.40@12.65
Pigs	12.00@14.00
Stags	11.75@13.25

SHEEP.

Fed yearlings	\$12.00@18.25
Fed western lambs	18.00@20.25
Native lambs	17.50@19.75
Feeding lambs	15.00@18.00
Wethers	12.00@15.00
Ewes	12.00@14.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, FEB. 21, 1920.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	\$34.85	\$35.00	\$34.60	\$34.60
July	34.85	34.85	34.60	34.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	21.30	21.42	21.20	21.20
July	21.90	21.90	21.67	21.67
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May	18.55	18.65	18.42	18.42
July	19.12	19.12	18.90	18.90

MONDAY, FEB. 23, 1920.

Holiday.

TUESDAY, FEB. 24, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	34.00	34.50	33.90	34.50
July	33.90	34.20	33.60	34.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	20.65	20.80	20.35	21.77
July	21.05	21.35	20.90	21.32
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May	18.15	18.25	18.02	18.25
July	18.50	18.75	18.50	18.75

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	34.00	34.50	33.90	34.50
July	33.90	34.30	33.60	34.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	20.65-37½	20.80	20.35	20.37½
July	21.05-20.90	21.35	20.90	21.32½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May	18.15-16	18.25	18.00	18.25
July	18.50	18.75	18.47½	18.75

THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	34.65	34.65	34.37½	34.37½
July	34.25	34.40	34.25	34.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	20.95	20.95	20.00	20.67½
July	21.50	21.50	21.15	21.17½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May	18.25	18.27½	18.15	18.20
July	18.75	18.75	18.60	18.65

FRIDAY, FEB. 27, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	34.75	34.75	34.50	34.50
July	34.57	34.60	34.37	34.37
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	20.85	20.92	20.75	20.75
July	21.45	21.45	21.27	21.27
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May	18.37	18.47	18.22	18.25
July	18.90	18.90	18.72	18.72

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast, prime	35	@45
Native Sirloin Steaks, prime	45	@65
Native Porterhouse Steaks, prime	50	@70
Native Pot Roasts, prime	25	@30
Rib Roasts from light cattle	25	@30
Beef Stew	18	@25
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	25	@32
Corned Rumps, Native	25	@30
Corned Ribs	20	@22
Corned Flanks	20	@22
Round Steaks	25	@30
Round Roasts	28	@38
Shoulder Roasts	13	@28
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	22	@25

Lamb.

Hind quarters, fancy	40	@45
Fore quarters, fancy	32	@35
Legs, fancy	40	@45
Stews	16	@22
Chops, shoulder, per lb.	30	@35
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.	20	@20
Chops, French, each	10	@15

Mutton.

Legs	32	@35
Stew	16	@20
Shoulders	24	@25
Shoulder Steaks	24	@25
Hind quarters	32	@35
Fore quarters	18	@22
Rib and loin chops	35	@40
Shoulder Chops	25	@28

Pork.

Pork Loin	28	@33
Pork Chops	34	@38
Pork Shoulders	27	@30
Pork Tenderloins	32	@35
Pork Butts	27	@32
Spare Ribs	28	@32
Hocks	23	@28
Pigs' Heads	15	@20
Leaf Lard	25	@25

Veal.

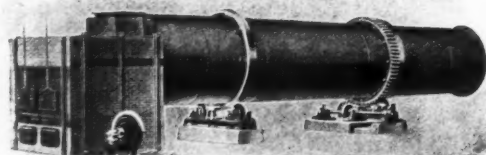
Hind Quarters	25	@34
Fore Quarters	17	@20
Legs	25	@30
Breasts	25	@28
Shoulders	25	@32
Cutlets	45	@45
Rib and Loin Chops	35	@40

Butchers' Offal.

Suet	@15
Tallow	@ 5½
Bones, per lb.	@ 1
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	@48
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. each	@2.00
Kips	@30

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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.		
Prime native steers.....	23	@24
Good native steers.....	20	@22
Medium steers.....	17	@19
Heifers, good.....	14	@17
Cows.....	11	@14
Hind quarters, choice.....	28	@28
Fore quarters, choice.....	28	@28
Beef Cuts.		
Steer Loins, No. 1.....	50	@50
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	48	@48
Cow Loins.....	19	@19
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	49	@49
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	49	@49
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	30	@30
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	28	@28
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	25	@25
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	22	@22
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	32	@32
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	25	@25
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	20	@20
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	18	@18
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	20	@20
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	19	@19
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	14	@14
Steer Chunks, No. 1.....	15	@15
Steer Chunks, No. 2.....	15	@15
Cow Chunks.....	9	@9
Steer Plates.....	15	@15
Medium Plates.....	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Briskets, No. 1.....	19	@19
Briskets, No. 2.....	18	@18
Steer Navel Ends.....	9	@9
Cow Navel Ends.....	7	@7
Fore Shanks.....	7	@7
Hind Shanks.....	6	@6
Rolls.....	22	@22
Strip Loins, No. 1.....	22	@22
Strip Loins, No. 2.....	20	@20
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	18	@18
Sirloin Butts, No. 1.....	30	@30
Sirloin Butts, No. 2.....	30	@30
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.....	28	@28
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	25	@25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	20	@20
Rump Butts.....	18	@18
Flank Steaks.....	22	@22
Beef Chunks.....	11	@11
Shoulder Clods.....	14	@14
Hanging Tenderloins.....	12	@12
Trimming.....	10	@10
Beef Product.		
Brains, per lb.....	9 1/2	@10 1/2
Hearts.....	8	@8
Tongues.....	83	@83
Sweetbreads.....	52	@55
Ox-Tail, per lb.....	12	@15
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	6	@6 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C. C.....	7	@7 1/2
Livers.....	7	@7
Kidneys, per lb.....	7 1/2	@8
Veal.		
Choice Carcass.....	26	@28
Good Carcass.....	22	@25
Heavy Carcass.....	16	@20
Good Saddle.....	28	@30
Good Backs.....	16	@18
Medium Backs.....	16	@18
Veal Product.		
Brains, each.....	9 1/2	@10 1/2
Sweetbreads.....	62	@65
Calf Livers.....	26	@37
Lamb.		
Choice Lambs.....	33	@33
Common Lambs.....	30	@30
Choice Saddle.....	37	@37
Choice Fores.....	30	@30
Medium Lambs.....	32	@32
Medium Fores.....	28	@28
Lamb Fores, each.....	10	@20
Lamb Tongues, each.....	18	@18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	25	@28
Mutton.		
Heavy Sheep.....	22	@22
Light Sheep.....	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Heavy Saddle.....	24	@24
Light Saddle.....	28	@28
Heavy Fores.....	29	@29
Light Fores.....	21	@21
Mutton Legs.....	28	@28
Mutton Loins.....	25	@25
Mutton Stew.....	14	@14
Sheep Tongues, each.....	18	@18
Sheep Heads, each.....	13	@14
Fresh Pork, Etc.		
Dressed Hogs.....	23	@24
Pork Loins.....	27	@27
Leaf Lard.....	22 1/2	@22 1/2
Tenderloins.....	25	@25
Spare Ribs.....	21	@21
Butts.....	22 1/2	@22 1/2
Hocks.....	18	@18
Trimming.....	18	@18
Extra Lean Trimming.....	25	@25
Tails.....	15	@15
Snouts.....	11	@11
Pigs' Feet.....	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Pigs' Heads.....	10	@10
Blade Bones.....	9	@9
Blade Meat.....	16	@16
Cheek Meat.....	13	@13
Hog Livers, per lb.....	4 1/2	@5
Neck Bones.....	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Skinned Shoulders.....	20	@20
Pork Hearts.....	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	7	@7
Pork Tongues.....	25	@25
Slop Bones.....	9	@9
Fall Bones.....	10	@10
Brains.....	12	@12
Backfat.....	11	@11
Hams.....	31	@31
Cans.....	22	@22
Belles.....	37	@37

SAUSAGE.

Choice Bologna.....	@17 1/2
Frankfurters.....	@22
Liver, with beef and pork.....	@21
Tongue and blood.....	@27
Minced Sausage.....	@17 1/2
New England Style Luncheon Sausage.....	@18
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	@21
Special Compressed Sausage.....	@21
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner).....	@19 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts.....	@38
Polish Sausage.....	@18 1/2
Garlic Sausage.....	@17
Country Smoked Sausage.....	@18 1/2
Country Fresh Sausage.....	@26
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	@21
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@25
Boneless lean butts in casings.....	@2
Luncheon Roll.....	@19 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf.....	@21 1/2
Jellied Roll.....	@

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods.....	@50
Beef casing Salami.....	@42
Italian Salami (new goods).....	@49
Capri.....	@41
Holsteiner.....	@33
Peppetoni, long links.....	@41
Farmhouse.....	@51
Cervelat.....	@49
Genoa.....	@49

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	@2.40
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.00 @ 14.00
Pork, link, kits.....	@2.76
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.60 @ 16.10
Polish Sausage, kits.....	@2.46
Polish Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.18 @ 14.30
Frankfurters, kits.....	@3.00
Frankfurters, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	5.00 @ 17.50
Blood Sausage, kits.....	@3.35
Blood Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	5.50 @ 19.25
Liver Sausage, kits.....	@2.50
Liver Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	3.30 @ 11.55
Head Cheese, kits.....	@2.40
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.00 @ 14.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$17.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	17.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	19.00
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels.....	70.50

CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	Per doz.
Corned beef.....	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$20.00
Roast beef.....	3.50	6.75	20.00		
Roast mutton.....	3.75	7.25	20.00		
Sliced dried beef.....	\$1.85	2.65	4.05	47.00	
Ox tongue, whole.....		18.75	58.50		
Luncheon tongue.....	3.65	6.25	11.00	43.50	
Corned beef hash.....	1.15	2.50	5.75		
Roast beef hash.....					
Hamburger.....					
onions.....	1.35	3.00	6.00		
Vienna style sausage.....	1.25	2.25	5.00		
Luncheon sausage.....	1.30				
Breakfast sausage.....		2.25	4.50		
Veal loaf, med. size.....					2.28

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	\$3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	21.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@31.00
Plate Beef.....	@27.00
Prime Mess Beef.....	@2
Mess Beef.....	@2
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).....	@2
Rump Butts.....	@28.00
Mess Pork.....	@29.00
Clear Fat Backs.....	@43.50
Family Back Pork.....	@44.00
Bean Pork.....	@36.00

LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	@25 1/2
Pure Lard.....	@21
Cooking oil, per gal. in barrels.....	@23 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs.....	@23
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.....	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi- cago.....	@34
Carbons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	@35
Carbons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.....	@35 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 50 lb. tubs.....	@28
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	@30

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@21.50
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	@21.00
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.....	@21.00
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.....	@19.75
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@20.25
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@21.00
Extra Short Clears.....	@21.75
Extra Short Ribs.....	@21.25
Butts.....	@18.00

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams.....	29 1/2 @ 34
Regular Hams.....	32 @ 35
Cal. Hams.....	@46
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	29 1/2 @ 46
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg. and strip.....	26 @ 34
4 @ 6 avg.....	@45 1/2
Dried Beef Sets.....	@49 1/2
Dried Beef Sides.....	@49 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@45 1/2
Dried Beef Outbacks.....	@43 1/2
Skinned Rolled Hams.....	@44

Regular Boiled Hams.....	@46
Boiled Cans.....	@33
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@44
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	@34

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Beef Rounds, per set.....	20 @ 24
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.....	26 @ 28
Beef Middles, per set.....	@38
Beef Bungs, per piece.....	@22
Beef Weasands.....	@8 1/2
Beef Bladders, medium.....	@50
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.....	@90
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular.....	@1.20
Hog Casings, f. o. s., extra narrow.....	@1.80
Hog Middles, per set.....	@28
Hog Bungs, export.....	@24
Hog Bungs, large.....	@17
Hog Bungs, medium.....	@14
Hog Bungs, narrow.....	@8
Hog Stomachs, per piece.....	@10
Imported wide Sheep Casings.....	@
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings.....	@
Imported medium Sheep Casings.....	@

FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood per unit.....	8.25 @ 8.50
Hoof Meal, per unit.....	7.25 @ 7.40
Concentrated Tankage, ground.....	7.25 @ 7.40
Ground Tankage, 11%.....	7.50 @ 7.75
Ground Tankage, 9 and 20%.....	7.30 @ 7.50
Crushed Tankage, 9 and 20%.....	7.15 @ 7.30
Ground Tankage, 8 1/2 and 30%.....	52.00 @ 55.00
Ground Raw Bone, per ton.....	45.00 @ 46.00
Ground Steam Bone, per ton.....	35.00 @ 40.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

No. 1 Horns, per ton.....	200.00 @ 200.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Round Shin Bones, heaves, per ton.....	140.00 @ 150.00
Round Shin Bones, lights, per ton.....	130.00 @ 140.00
Flat Shin Bones, heaves, per ton.....	130.00 @ 140.00
Flat Shin Bones, lights, per ton.....	115.00 @ 125.00
Thigh Bones, heaves, per ton.....	135.00 @ 140.00
Thigh Bones, lights, per ton.....	100.00 @ 125.00
Skulls, Jaws and Knuckles.....	55.00 @ 60.00

LARD.

Prime, steam, cash.....	@19.85
Prime, steam, loose.....	@18.99
Leaf.....	@19.50
Compound.....	@23.35
Neutral lard.....	23.75 @ 24.00

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	17 1/2 @ 18
Tallow.....	16 1/2 @ 17
Grease, yellow, loose.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Grease, A white, loose.....	15 @ 15 1/2

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra.....	27 @ 27 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	24 1/2 @ 25
Oleo stock.....	20 @ 21
Linseed, loose, per gal.....	1.65 @ 1.70
Corn oil, loose.....	16 @ 16 1/2
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast, 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2	

TALLOW.

Edible.....	16 1/2 @ 17
Choice country.....	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Packers, prime, loose.....	15 1/2 @ 16
Packers, No. 1, loose.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Packers, No. 2.....	12 1/2 @ 13

GREASES.

White, choice.....	14 1/2 @ 15
White, "A".....	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
White, "B".....	14 @ 14 1/2
Bone naphtha extracted.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Crackling.....	13 1/2 @ 14
House.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Yellow.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Brown.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Pigs' foot grease.....	17 1/2 @ 18
Garbage, grease, loose.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.....	@21
Glycerine, dynamite.....	21 @ 21 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap.....	@12 1/2
Glycerine, candle.....	nom. 15

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago.....	nom. 19
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	nom. 17
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. o. b. Tex.....	8 1/2 @ 7
Soap stock, loose, 50% f. a. Chicago.....	4 @ 4 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....	3.05 @ 3.16
Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....	3.15 @ 3.20
Ash Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoops.....	3.30 @ 3.35
Red Oak Lard Tierces.....	4.25 @ 4.30
White Oak Lard Tierces.....	4.65 @ 4.70
White Oak Ham Tierces.....	@5.00

CURING MATERIALS.

CURING MATERIALS.	
Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@14
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	@15
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., bbls. or sacks.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, crystals.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Nitrate of Soda, kegs, 100 @ 130 lbs., 1 c. over.....	@14 @ 18 1/2
Boric Acid, crystals to powdered.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Borax, crystals to powdered.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Sugar--	
White, clarified, f. o. b. New Orleans.....	@17
Yellow, clarified, f. o. b. New Orleans.....	@16 1/2
Plantation, granulated, f. o. b. New Orleans.....	@17 1/2

Retail Section

Retail Butchers Deny They Are Profiteers

Passing through Chicago a few days ago U. S. Attorney General Palmer was quoted in newspaper interviews as criticising retail meat dealers as being in the profiteering class. He called attention (as quoted in the newspapers) to the big reduction in wholesale meat prices, and asserted that retail prices had not fallen accordingly. It was known that agents of the Department of Justice have been examining books of Chicago retailers to compare prices they paid for meats and their sales prices, to substantiate charges that retail prices had not fallen in proportion to wholesale prices.

Retailers resent the published statements attributed to Attorney General Palmer. They assert that they are ready to stand investigation, and that they are selling meats as cheaply as possible. Attention is called to the fact that shops catering to high-class trade are put to great expense for service, etc., demanded by customers, and must charge higher prices than shops selling to another class of customers who are not so particular.

In a letter to The National Provisioner, replying to Attorney General Palmer's quoted criticisms, Secretary Charles W. Kaiser of the United Master Butchers of Chicago discusses the whole subject as follows:

Butchers Are Doing Their Best.

Chicago, February 25, 1920.
Editor The National Provisioner:

In view of the recent criticism of the retail butchers of Chicago by Attorney General Palmer, I feel it no more than fair that a statement should emanate from this office refuting the charges as attributed to him. If Attorney General Palmer is correctly quoted as saying that the butchers of Chicago are profiteering, he is either misinformed or has jumped at conclusions.

In the first place, the retailers of Chicago are not profiteers.

Second, the public is not asleep, and as far as we can ascertain is not complaining about the high cost of meat.

Third, quotations are given out daily by the press and other avenues of information, which are big factors in keeping the price of meat down.

Fourth, there are approximately 6,000 retail butchers in Chicago, each one fighting for business and constantly watching his neighbor's prices.

Figures as given us by one of the largest chain store proprietors substantiate our claim that Chicago retailers are not profiteers. His net profits were only 3½ per cent. This is about the average profit throughout the city, some breaking a little better and some a little less.

We believe that meats are sold cheaper in Chicago than in almost any other city in the country, and on the basis of value received, meat is the cheapest article of food on the market today.

Says Retail Prices Have Fallen.

Contrary to the popular impression, market quotations and statistics of Government agencies show that the retail prices of meat have declined very materially from the high point. In some cash-

and-carry stores in Chicago, beef prices, except those on beef from native corn-fed cattle, will compare favorably with those quoted 6 years ago.

Those retailers who handle beef from prime corn-fed cattle are the ones hit hardest by misinformed critics. Such dealers, catering to the most choice trade, are required to give elaborate service, including deliveries, credit, larding beef tenderloins, "frenching" lamb chops, crowning lamb backs, and other services, the cost of which the consumer never realizes. They are also paying high-class butcher helpers as much as \$50 a week.

Furthermore, such retailers are taking a loss of from five to twenty cents on each pound of non-edible portions, such as suet, etc. Naturally they have to charge more for their popular cuts than do dealers whose trade demands less service and a lower quality.

Statistics will bear us out when we say that 75 per cent of the failures in the retail meat business are mainly comprised of this class of retailers. In other words, too much quality and service and too little money.

Educate Public to Use Cheaper Cuts.

What is needed now is a campaign of education fostered by our Government, teaching the people the nutritive value and the most palatable method of preparing the cheaper cuts of meat.

The average housewife is totally ignorant as regards cooking stews, pot roasts, etc., in a tempting and palatable manner.

What is there more tempting than a nice juicy pot-roast, well seasoned, mashed potatoes, and a liberal helping of good gravy, or more delicious than baked short-ribs of beef and browned potatoes?

A greater demand for the cheaper cuts would have a tendency to lower the price of the better cuts, as this would give the retailer an opportunity to establish his prices on a more equal basis.

Returning to the question of profiteers, the real seat of food profiteering is in Washington, D. C. Any house-cleaning to be done should be begun there.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES W. KAISER,
Secretary.

TO REDUCE MEAT PRICES.

"Beef prices for certain cuts would be reduced—would be equalized to the satisfaction of consumers—if there was a

Retailer's Problems

In the last issue of The National Provisioner some of the problems that confront the retail meat dealer were discussed in a special article by John A. Kotal, national secretary of the United Master Butchers' Association of America. Mr. Kotal will continue this discussion in next week's issue, when he will offer some criticisms of retailers under the head of "Unscrupulous Dealers" and "Truth in Advertising," and will also have something to say about price-fixing committees.

greater demand for inexpensive meats, such as fore-quarter beef," says a bulletin sent out by Armour & Company.

"Fore-quarters are considerably cheaper than hind-quarters. The cut of a knife makes several cents difference to the pound. This is not because fore-quarter beef is less wholesome and less appetizing than hind-quarter beef, but because the cheaper cuts of the fore-quarter—chucks, plates and shanks—are neglected by prosperous consumers.

"Ordinarily, during the winter there is a demand for the fore-quarter beef which produces pot roast, stews and soup, but this winter the big demand has been for short loins and ribs, most expensive part of the carcass. As the fore-quarter is neglected, wholesale and retail dealers in dressed beef necessarily must charge more for the parts of the carcass which furnish steaks and roasts, and which constitute but a small percentage of the total weight of the carcass."

In a recent bulletin by the United States Department of Agriculture appeared the following: "If people in general could realize the value of meat from the fore-quarter as compared with that from the hind-quarter and would use more of it, prices as a whole would be greatly reduced and would be more stable."

CHICAGO FAIR PRICE MEAT LIST.

The latest "fair price" list issued by Major A. A. Sprague, chairman of the Illinois Fair Price Commission, quotes what he considers fair retail selling prices of meats, etc., based on specified wholesale prices and allowed margins as follows:

	Wholesale.	Margin.	Retail.
Beef, chucks	10 @17		
Chuck steak		.12	22 @29
Whole ribs, choice cut		.11	21 @28
Neck		.08	18 @25
Plate beef	7½ @15		
Navel cut	7½ @15	.05	12½ @20
Short ribs	7½ @15	.05	14½ @21
Brisket	7½ @15	.07	11½ @22
Round	13 @19		
Round steak	13 @19	.17	30 @36
Fresh pork loins	23 @30	.08	31 @38
Fresh pork chops, ends	23 @30	.07	30 @37
Fresh pork chops, mid.	23 @30	.12	35 @42
Fresh spare ribs	20½ @30	.05	25½ @30
Fresh pork shoulders	20 @24	.07	27 @31
Smoked fancy hams	31 @35	.07	38 @42
Smoked standard hams	29 @31½	.07	36 @38½
Smoked fancy bacon	31 @47	.08	39 @55
Smoked standard bacon	31 @36	.08	38 @44
Smoked picnic hams	20 @26	.06	26 @32
Lard, raw leaf	21 @24	.06	27 @30
Lard, standard	22 @25	.06	28 @31
Lard, compound	23 @26½	.06	29 @32½

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Frank Dulek has purchased the local meat market at Almond, Wis.

Philip H. Karch will shortly open a meat market at Mt. Vernon, Ill.

J. L. Zeller is now proprietor of the local meat market at St. Mary's, Kan.

J. A. Good has purchased R. Pieper's City meat market at Bender, Minn.

R. L. Handy and Mose Hodge have opened a meat market and grocery at Mansfield, Mo.

The meat market of William Merbach, Crookston, Minn., has been partially destroyed by fire.

THE *American* WAY IS THE RIGHT WAY

You Can't Afford to Pass This

**Boneless
Meat
Sliced
on the
American
Slicing
Machine**

=

**Greatly
Increased
Profit
for
YOU**

THE AMERICAN SLICER

will cut 25% to 35% more slices of boneless meat to the pound than when meat is sliced by hand.

It will eliminate the waste in meat-end pieces by cutting to the last thin slice.

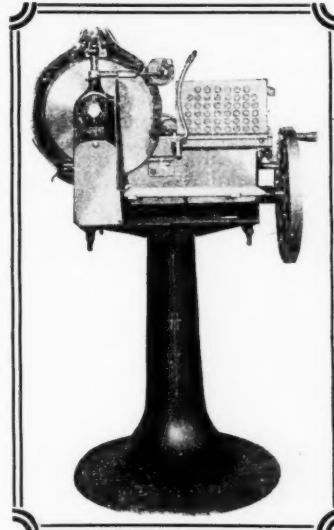
It will save time and labor—a child can operate it.

It will cut more uniform slices—each slice the same size, the same thickness, the same appearance.

IT IS TRUE—ABSOLUTELY

WRITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

—also our descriptive catalog and booklet, "How to Bone and Slice Cured Hams at a Profit"



AMERICAN SLICING MACHINE COMPANY

**1303 Republic Building
Chicago, Illinois**

Sam M. Harris has opened a meat market at Paris, Tenn.

H. J. Lich has purchased the Waco meat market at York, Nebr.

Leslie Bennett, of Berlin, will shortly open a meat market at Hancock, Wis.

John Henke, Jr., has sold his meat market to Alva Love at Scottsville, Mich.

Jim Sportsman is adding a meat market to his grocery at South McKinney, Tex.

Joe Frederick, of Sidney, Nebr., has gone into the meat business at Holyoke, Okla.

Farwell & Feystad have purchased the Brandt meat business at Preston, Minn.

J. R. Peters and Frank Conroy will open a meat market shortly at Kimball, S. D.

U. G. Callow has purchased the meat market of Matt Nechvatat at Cobb, Wis.

The Central Meat Market has opened at Main and Bridge streets, Ansonia, Conn.

Rogers & Cook will shortly engage in the retail meat business at Frankfort, Ky.

Gibson Bros. have purchased the meat market of A. G. Soden at Ellensburg, Wash.

The Wapeto Meat Market, Wapeto, Wash., is undergoing extensive remodeling.

Gilbertson Bros. meat market has been moved to the former Jargo building, Deerfield, Wis.

The Palace meat market at Holdrege, Nebr., has been purchased by Herman A. Hoag & Bro.

W. D. Austin's meat market, Anderson, Ind., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$3,000.

Justic Thormley & Son have purchased the Evans grocery and meat market at Waveland, Ind.

A. P. Anderson, who operates a grocery and meat market, sold out to P. Klemann at Antigo, Wis.

J. Streafer's butcher shop at 381 Graham avenue, Paterson, N. J., suffered a \$500 loss by fire.

Henry Haas has purchased the McDonald building at Chamberlain, S. D., and will open a butcher shop there.

C. Kierig will open a home made sausage

factory about March 1, at 63 North Main street, Fond du Lac, Wis.

The Charles Barnum meat market on Main street has been sold to George Smith & Son at Evansville, Wis.

F. J. Sauerbreit has sold his Palace cash meat market, Fond du Lac, Wis., to Marvin Bros. of Princeton.

A. J. Schultz has sold his meat market to the Producers & Consumers Merc. Assn., at Grand Island, Nebr.

Fred Engle sold his butcher shop to Charles Dusek and James Masek of Mt. Vernon, Ia., at Gladbrook, Ia.

The Franklin-Hively Quality meat market has opened for business at 111 East Walnut street, Chanute, Kans.

T. Dhont's meat market, at 1306 Seventeenth street, East Moline, Ill., will be remodeled to the extent of \$8,000.

Asel Bros. will shortly open a new meat market at Pacific, Mo. The same firm operates a market at Washington, Mo.

Martin Anderson and Martin Ode have opened a new meat market at Twentieth avenue and Fifth street, Rockford, Ill.

The Dunn Mercantile Co., Harper, Kan., has purchased the Harper meat market at that place and will operate it in connection with the Harper Grocery Co.

Kungweiler's market has removed from its present location, 803 East Washington street, to larger quarters several doors east of the old building, at Springfield, Ill.

Fillmore & Moore of Belvidere, Ill., have discontinued their meat market because they claim competition there has slashed prices to such an extent that there is no longer any profit in the business.

Retail meat dealers of California held a convention at Sacramento, February 22 and 23, for the purpose of deciding on effective means of combating competition of Chinese and Japanese retail and wholesale butchers whom they claim are gradually crowding them out.

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in 1850

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To every man who has used Foster Brothers Cutlery, the name means properly balanced, correctly shaped, edge-holding cutlery.

Your Jobber knows Foster Brothers Cutlery well. Ask him.

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Established 1835

NEW YORK CITY



New York Section

M. Rosenbach, head of the export department of Wilson & Co., and W. E. Sugrue of the offal department, were in New York this week.

The Monroe Beef & Provision Co. has been organized in Brooklyn with a capital stock of \$20,000. The principals are C. and R. Gerb and Herman Levy.

Miss L. Rosenberg, secretary to general manager W. A. Lynde of the New York plant of Wilson & Company, has returned to duty after a severe siege of the "flu."

Mason Harker, president of the United Mercantile Co., is in Chicago this week on business for his concern, which has already established itself in a prominent position in the trade.

H. Cook and A. P. Streff, of Swift & Company's construction department, Chicago, were in New York this week. H. T. McNeill, of the canned goods department, Chicago, also was in New York this week.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef, in New York City, for the week ending Saturday, February 21, 1920, on shipments sold out, ranged from 14.00 cents to 20.00 cents per pound and averaged 16.43 cents per pound.

The War Department is still trying to get rid of its surplus of frozen beef, and has again advertised for sale on March 6 some five million pounds of frozen beef stored at New York, and another lot of the same amount at Chicago.

A New York banker is being sued by a Broadway "food shop" for \$25 for a cooked, spiced ham. The purchaser was willing to pay up to \$1 a pound for the ham, but beyond that he struck. The dealer claimed the ham was a specially-prepared Virginia ham and worth more than \$25.

The following is a report of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during week ending February 22, 1920—Meat—Manhattan, 6,012 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2,419 lbs.; The Bronx, 85 lbs.; Queens, 41 lbs.; total, 8,557 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 22,138 lbs.; Brooklyn, 100 lbs.; total, 22,238 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 2,637 lbs.; The Bronx, 12 lbs.; total, 2,649 lbs.

The House of A. Silz has just completed plans for a modern beef house to be installed in the six-story Silz building at No. 418 West 14th street, New York City. The plans provide for a beef cooler, 50x75 feet, with a capacity of eight cars; three freezers, a curing cellar of 500,000 pounds capacity, smokehouses and a modern sausage factory. This branch of the Silz business is under the active management of Treasurer Edward Kohn, who became associated with the Silz forces last fall. It is not stated whether the new addition will be used solely for the expansion of the hotel supply business of the House of A. Silz, or if the firm intends to enter branch house field as a consignee.

PACKINGHOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

(Continued from page 19.)

at Sioux City, Iowa, one of the finest plants in the country; capacity 3,000 hogs and 400 cattle per day. The main group of

buildings is approximately 300 feet long and 100 feet wide, with separate slaughtering, rendering and power buildings. The plant is reinforced concrete, brick exterior, and terra cotta trimmings, five stories and basement high.

Geo. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn., completed during 1919 a new abattoir in which they do all slaughtering. Daily capacity is 4,000 hogs and 400 cattle, as well as small stock. The plant is fireproof and modern in every respect.

Lake Erie Provision Co., Cleveland, Ohio, started in the late summer of 1919 extensive improvements, which involved reconstruction of one of their buildings, as well as extensive changes in power plant, additional refrigerating machinery, etc. The work will be fully completed in 1920, and will give them a strictly modern abattoir suitable for 1,500 hogs and 400 cattle per diem.

Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1919 made extensive improvements. They reconstructed all their hog chilling rooms on the Gardner-Lindberg spray system, more than doubling their capacity with the same space. They also added a new refrigeration machine plant of 300 tons. They are now engaged in making other important improvements.

The year also witnessed the completion of the U. S. Government freezer plant at West 39th street and South Winchester avenue, Chicago. This is one of the finest and largest cold storage plants in the country, seven stories high, fireproof throughout. It has four million cubic feet capacity, as well as ice factory of 200 tons per day, and car-icing plant.

In 1919 there was put under construction

the first of two units of new cold storage plant for the Fulton Market Cold Storage Co., on the block bound by West Fulton, South Morgan and South Carpenter streets and Carroll avenue, Chicago. The first unit will have capacity of 3,500,000 cubic feet. It is strictly fireproof, reinforced concrete, with pressed brick exterior, terra cotta trimmings. This plant is to be ten stories and basement high and has exceptionally good railroad and team dock facilities. The first unit will be completed during the summer of 1920, and it is expected the second unit will be built in 1921, covering the block entirely.

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, is the location of a considerable development which took place in 1919. The Oahu Ice & Electric Co. has installed a large cold storage and freezer addition. This is fireproof and modern in all respects, and will give Honolulu long-needed facilities for freezing meat and fish and the storage of all classes of perishable goods.

A List of New Packing Plants.

Wm. H. Knehans, chief engineer of the Packers Architectural & Engineering Co., Chicago, reports the following plants erected under his direction in 1919:

Illinois Farmers' Packing Co., Ottawa, Ill.

Equity Co-operative Packing Co., Fargo, N. D.

Farmers Co-operative Packing Co., Huron, S. D.

Northwestern Packing Co., Helena, Mont.

Power Packing Plant, Nashville, Tenn.

Welsh Packing Co., Springfield, Mo.

Arizona Packing Co., Phoenix, Ariz.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, Feb. 26, 1920, as follows:

	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
Fresh Beef—				
STEERS:				
Good	\$18.00@20.50	\$19.00@20.00	\$17.00@18.50	\$17.00@19.00
Medium	16.00@17.50	18.00@19.00	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00
Common	14.00@16.00	17.50@18.00	14.00@15.00	15.00@16.00
COWS:				
Good	15.00@16.50	15.50@16.00	14.00@15.00@.....
Medium	13.50@14.50	14.00@15.00	13.00@14.00	14.00@15.00
Common	12.00@13.50	13.00@13.50	11.00@12.50	12.50@14.00
BULLS:				
Good .....	.....@.....	12.50@13.00@.....@.....
Medium .....	.....@.....	12.00@12.50	10.00@11.00@.....
Common	9.00@10.50	11.00@11.50	9.00@10.00	9.00@11.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—				
LAMB:				
Choice	32.00@33.00	32.50@33.00	32.00@33.00	33.00@34.00
Good	31.00@32.00	32.00@32.50	30.00@32.00	32.00@33.00
Medium	29.00@31.00	31.00@32.00	29.00@30.00	30.00@32.00
Common	27.00@28.00	29.00@30.00	24.00@27.00	28.00@30.00
YEARLINGS:				
Good	28.00@31.00@.....@.....@.....
Medium	25.00@27.00@.....@.....@.....
MUTTON:				
Good	22.00@25.00	21.00@23.00	20.00@22.00	22.00@24.00
Medium	20.00@21.00	19.00@20.00	17.00@19.00	20.00@22.00
Common	17.00@19.50	18.00@19.00	14.00@16.00	18.00@20.00
Fresh Veal—				
Choice	27.00@28.00	.....@.....	30.00@32.00@.....
Good	24.00@27.00	.....@.....	27.00@28.00	22.00@24.00
Medium	22.00@24.00	15.00@16.00	24.00@27.00	18.00@21.00
Common	18.00@22.00	13.00@14.00	20.00@22.00	14.00@17.00
Fresh Pork Cuts—				
LOINS:				
8-10-lb. average	24.50@28.00	27.00@28.00	27.00@29.00	27.00@28.00
10-12-lb. average	23.50@27.00	25.00@26.00	25.00@27.00	26.00@27.00
12-14-lb. average	22.00@24.00	24.00@25.00	23.00@25.00	25.00@26.00
14-lb. over	20.00@22.50	21.00@22.00	21.00@22.00	20.00@24.00
SHOULDER:				
Skinned	18.50@20.50	.....@.....	20.00@21.00	20.00@22.00
PICNICS:				
4-6-lb. average	17.50@19.50	19.50@20.00	.....@.....	20.00@21.00
6-8-lb. average	16.50@18.50	18.50@19.00	18.00@19.00	18.00@20.00
8-lb. over	15.50@17.50	17.00@17.50@.....@.....
BUTTS:				
Boneless .....	.....@.....	.....@.....	25.00@26.00@.....
Boston style	22.00@24.00	.....@.....	23.00@25.00	24.00@25.00

*Veal prices "hide on" at Chicago and New York.



1500 Express and Transfer Men Use Autocar Motor Trucks

It is no mere coincidence that the Autocar occupies such a dominant position in work where efficient transportation is the basis of the business.

The Autocar short wheelbase, double reduction gear drive and unusual system of aftersale service are reasons why it is preferred by expressmen who, as a rule, are transportation experts.

Chassis Price

\$2300 97-inch wheelbase

\$2400 120-inch wheelbase

*Write for new booklet telling of
Autocar trucks in express work.*

THE AUTOCAR COMPANY, Ardmore, Pa. Established 1897

The Autocar Sales and Service Company

New York	Boston	Philadelphia	Chicago	Pittsburgh	San Francisco
Brooklyn	Providence	Allentown	St. Louis	Los Angeles	San Diego
Bronx	Worcester	Wilmington	Baltimore	Stockton	Sacramento
Newark	New Haven	Atlantic City	Washington	Oakland	Fresno
					San Jose

Represented by these Factory Branches, with Dealers in other cities

Autocar

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, common to choice.....	8.50@13.70
Oxen.....	7.50@13.25
Bulls.....	6.00@11.00
Heifers.....	11.00@12.25
Cows.....	4.00@10.00

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, prime.....	24.75@25.00
Calves, barnyard.....	7.50@10.50
Calves, fed.....	10.00@13.00
Calves, culls.....	13.00@17.00
Calves, yearlings.....	6.50@ 8.00
Calves, Western.....	10.00@13.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, prime.....	20.25@20.50
Lambs, common to good.....	16.00@20.00
Lambs, culls.....	13.00@15.00
Lambs, yearlings.....	14.00@16.00
Sheep, wethers.....	12.50@13.00
Sheep, ewes, prime.....	12.00@
Sheep, ewes, common to good.....	8.00@11.75
Sheep, culls.....	5.50@ 7.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@14.50
Hogs, medium.....	@15.50
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@15.50
Pigs.....	@15.00
Roughs.....	@12.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	21 @24
Choice native, light.....	21 @23
Native, common to fair.....	17 @20

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	19 @20
Choice native, light.....	18 @19
Native, common to fair.....	17 @18
Choice Western, heavy.....	17 @18
Choice Western, light.....	16 @17
Common to fair, Texas.....	14 @15
Good to choice heifers.....	19 @20
Common to fair heifers.....	16 @17
Choice cows.....	15 @16
Common to fair cows.....	13 @14
Fresh Bologna bulls.....	12 1/2 @13 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@25	28 @30
No. 2 ribs.....	@22	25 @27
No. 3 ribs.....	@18	22 @24
No. 1 loins.....	@28	36 @38
No. 2 loins.....	@24	30 @34
No. 3 loins.....	@20	26 @28
No. 1 hinds and ribs..... 24	@26	25 @27
No. 2 hinds and ribs..... 22	@24	22 @24
No. 3 hinds and ribs..... 20	@21	19 @21
No. 1 rounds.....	@20	@21
No. 2 rounds.....	@18	@20
No. 3 rounds.....	@15	@19
No. 1 chucks.....	@14	@18
No. 2 chucks.....	@12	@16
No. 3 chucks.....	@ 8	@14

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	32 @33
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	28 @29
Western calves, choice.....	28 @29
Western calves, fair to good.....	24 @25
Grassers and buttermilks.....	18 @20

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	22 @23
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	22 @23
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	22 1/2 @23
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	23 @24
Pigs.....	24 @25

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring.....	35 @37
Lambs, choice.....	33 @34
Sheep, choice.....	23 @24
Sheep, medium to good.....	20 @21
Sheep, culls.....	15 @16

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	31 @32
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb. avg.....	30 @31
Smoked picnic, light.....	23 @24
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	20 @21
Smoked shoulders.....	22 @23
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	48 @52
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	35 @36
Dried beef sets.....	48 @52
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	26 @30

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	28 @32
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	26 @30

Frozen pork loins.....	@20
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@57
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@55
Shoulders, city.....	@25
Shoulders, Western.....	@23
Butts, regular, fresh Western.....	@27
Butts, boneless, fresh Western.....	@33
Fresh hams, city.....	@33
Fresh hams, Western.....	@32
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	@22

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 10 pcs.....	135.00@150.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	125.00@140.00
Black hooft, per ton.....	80.00@ 85.00
Striped hooft, per ton.....	80.00@ 85.00
White hooft, per ton.....	105.00@115.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	150.00@160.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1s.....	250.00@300.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2s.....	200.00@225.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3s.....	125.00@175.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C., trim'd.....	@38c. a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@24c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@20c. a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@70c. apiece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	40 @100c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@50c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@18c. a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 5c. each
Livers, beef.....	@20c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c. a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@12c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@30c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	35 @50c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	@12c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@24c. a pound

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 6
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@11
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.75
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@1.55
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@ 95
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@ 95
Hog, free of salt, fcs. or blbs., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middles.....	@27
Hog hungs.....	12 @17
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@26
Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York.....	@21
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@40
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@ 8 1/2
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@1.00
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 4

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	30	33
Pepper, Sing., black.....	10 1/2	22 1/2
Pepper, red.....	19	22
Allspice.....	14	14
Cinnamon.....	21	25
Coriander.....	7	9 1/2
Cloves.....	52	57
Ginger.....	28	31
Mace.....	52	57

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, blbs.....	@14
Refined saltpetre, small crystal, blbs.....	@15
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y., carloads, blbs. or sacks.....	@ 5
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., less than carloads.....	@ 5 1/4
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, carloads.....	@ 5 1/4
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, less than carloads.....	@ 6
Double refined nitrate of soda in kegs, 100 to 130 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.....	@ 6

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ 1.10
No. 2 skins.....	@ 1.08
No. 3 skins.....	@ .85
Branded skins.....	@ .95
Ticky skins.....	@ .95
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ 1.08
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ 1.06
No. 1, 9 1/2 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@10.25
No. 2, 9 1/2 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@10.05
No. 1 B. M., 9 1/2 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@10.05
No. 2 B. M., 9 1/2 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 9.85
Branded skins, 9 1/2 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 8.85
Ticky skins, 9 1/2 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 8.85
No. 1, 12 1/2 @14 lbs.....	@11.00
No. 2, 12 1/2 @14 lbs.....	@10.75
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2 @14 lbs.....	@10.75
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2 @14 lbs.....	@10.50
No. 1 kips, 14 @18 lbs.....	@11.25
No. 2 kips, 14 @18 lbs.....	@11.00
No. 1 B. M., 14 @18 lbs.....	@11.00
No. 2 B. M., 14 @18 lbs.....	@10.75

No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@11.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@11.50
Branded kips.....	@ 9.75
Heavy branded kips.....	@10.25
Ticky kips.....	@ 9.75
Heavy ticky kips.....	@10.25
All skins must have tail bone cut.	

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys—Dry packed—barrels—	
W'n, dry picked, hens and toms, selected.....	@32
Western, dry picked, fair to good.....	46 @50
Western, old hens.....	46 @48
Western, old toms.....	44 @45

Chickens—Fresh—Dry packed—soft meat

—12 to box—	
W'n, milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz., lb.36.....	@37
W'n, milk fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz., lb.36.....	@37
W'n, milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., lb.36.....	@37
W'n, milk fed, 48 lbs. to doz., lb.36.....	@38
W'n, milk fed, 60 lbs. and over to doz., lb.36.....	@38
W'n, milk fed, stags, 4 lbs. and over.....	30 @32
W'n, milk fed, stags, under 4 lbs.....	29 @31
W'n, corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz., lb.34.....	@35
W'n, corn fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz., lb.34.....	@35
W'n, corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., lb.34.....	@35
W'n, corn fed, 48 lbs. to doz., lb.34.....	@35
W'n, corn fed, 60 lbs. and over to doz., lb.34.....	@37
W'n, corn fed, stags, 4 lbs. and over.....	29 @30
W'n, corn fed, stags, under 4 lbs.....	27 @28

Chickens—Fresh—Dry packed—soft meat, barrels—

W'n, milk fed, 5 to 6 lbs. to pair, lb.....	32 @33
W'n, milk fed, 4 lbs. each.....	35 @36
W'n, milk fed, 5 lbs. each and over.....	36 @37
W'n, milk fed, stags, 4 lbs. and over.....	30 @32
W'n, milk fed, stags, under 4 lbs.....	28 @29
W'n, corn fed, 5 to 6 lbs. to pair, lb.....	31 @32
W'n, corn fed, 4 lbs. each.....	34 @35
W'n, corn fed, 5 lbs. each and over.....	35 @36
W'n, corn fed, stags, 4 lbs. and over.....	28 @29
W'n, corn fed, stags, under 4 lbs.....	26 @28
W'n, corn fed, mixed sizes.....	31 @32
W'n, scalded, mixed sizes, lb.....	30 @31
Philadelphia, mixed weights, lb.....	42 @48

Capons—

Nearby, 10 lbs. and over.....	62 @
Nearby, 8 to 9 lbs.....	58 @60
Nearby, 5 to 7 lbs.....	52 @55
Western, 8 to 9 lbs.....	52 @
Western, 7 lbs.....	50 @
Western, 6 lbs.....	48 @
Western, 5 lbs.....	46 @
Western, slips, poor to fair.....	40 @42

Fowls—Fresh—Dry packed—milk fed—12 to box—

Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	40
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	39 1/2 @40
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	35 @36
Western, 38 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	34 @35
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	32 @33
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	30 @32

Fowls—Fresh—Dry packed—Corn fed—12 to box—

Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	39 1/2 @39
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	38 1/2 @39
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	34 @35
Western, 38 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	33 @34
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	31 @32
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	30 @32

Fowls—Fresh—Dry packed—Barrels—

W'n, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....	@39
W'n, dry picked, 4 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	@38 1/2
W'n, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb.....	38 @38 1/2
W'n, dry picked, 3 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	34 @35
W'n, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.....	30 @31
W'n, scalded, mixed weights, lb.....	31 @33

Old Cocks—Fresh—Dry packed—Boxes or blbs.—

Western, dry picked, No. 1, lb.....	28 1/2 @28 1/2
Western, scalded.....	27 1/2 @28

Squabs—

Squabs, prime, wh., 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@15.00
Squabs, prime, wh., 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@13.00
Squabs, prime, wh., 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@12.00
Squabs, prime, wh., 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@ 9.00
Squabs, prime, wh., 6 to 6 1/2 lbs. to doz.....	6.00@ 7.00
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	4.50@ 5.00
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	2.50@ 3.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, via freight.....	@35
Chickens, via express.....	@
Fowls, via freight light.....	@40
Fowls, via freight, heavy.....	@40
Roosters, old.....	@22
Turkeys, via freight.....	35 @40
Geese, via freight.....	40 @22
Ducks, freight.....	30 @35

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	65 @65 1/2
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	66 @66 1/2
Creamery, firsts.....	62 @64 1/2
Creamery, seconds.....	54 @57

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	61 @62
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	59 @60
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	57 @58
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	53 @56
Fresh gath. checks, good to choice, dry.....	40 @42
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1.....	51 @52

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@40.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@55.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 8.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 3.80
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	nom. 46.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent Ammonia.....	7.75-10c
Garbage tankage.....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	7.00 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos.....	7.75 and 50c.
Lime.....	
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	—
Alphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75

